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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th June
*ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
*PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
*CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd une, 1903.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

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Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

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S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June.

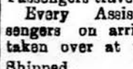
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1903.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
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S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th June.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,360	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
F. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

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DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

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(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
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EXCELLENCE
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THAT IS WHY
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AND ENJOY A LARGER
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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

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A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

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APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

BY

Mr. FELIX STERNBERG,

Assisted by Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS.

PROGRAMME.

PART. I.

1 Sonata E flat major Op 31 No. 3....L v. Beethoven.
(a) Allegro con brio.
(b) Allegretto sherzando.
(c) Mennetto.
(d) Prestissimo.
MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

2. Song..Bedouin Love Song............Ciro Pinsuti.
MR. BERNARD TRIGGS.

3. (a) Barcarolle G. minor..................P. Tschaikowski.
(b) Valse Brillante D. major..............F. Sternberg.
MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

PART II.

4. (a) Nocturno in F.......................R. Schumann.
(b) Impromptu A. flat......................Fr. Schubert.
(c) Capriccio Espagnol Mosykowski. Reisenauer.
MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

5. Song...Good Night Beloved..........W. Balfe.
MR. BERNARD TRIGGS.

6. (a) Romanze...............................A. Rubinstein.
(b) Rhapsodie...Hongroise No. 8.
(Capriccio) Fr. Liszt.
MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

The Bluthner "Aliquot" Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats.................... Rs. 3-0
Second Seats...................... Rs. 2-0
Admission......................... Re. 1-0

Plan at MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., PIANO DEPOT, 40, MEDOWS STREET, and OAK LANE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st July, 1903, is APPOINTED for the declaration of DIVIDENDS in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions.

Re. ESSA JACOB MEMON.
" POONSEY DHARSEY SHA and another.
" SOWCHAND JOOTHA SHA.
" NUROODIN LUTFEALLI KHAMBATI and another
" GANGA BISHAN UTAMCHAND KHATRI.
" TALOKSEY THAKERSEE SHA and another.
VITHALDAS alias CHATURBHOOJ MAGHJI.
" UMER HAJI SAKOOR and another.
" HAJI DADA HAJI RAHIMTULLA.
" GORDHAN PITAMBER THUCKER.
" CANJI ATTA and others.
" AGA MIRZA ESMAIL bin RAZAH KAZRANI.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the Office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 27th June, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 10th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 433 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383 692 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Edulji Appo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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THE MORAL.



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Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, PLATEDWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods, consisting of platedware, leather goods, musical boxes, lamps, watches, velvet brackets, clocks, terra-cotta and bronze figures, Majolica vases and centre pieces, &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria, light rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse, 6 years old, going in harness, harness, rubber tyred bicycle, wheel miniature buggy with pony mare, Zanzibar parrot, camera, windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels, carpets, etc., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut cottage iron frame piano by Rose and Co., Fortress No. 5, cooking stove nearly new, brass telescope floor lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, collection of choice palms, roses etc. in tubs and pots, etc., the property of E. KNOTT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, chest of drawers, almira, book and hat stands.

1 D.-B. 12 bore C.-F. Gun.

The effects of a deceased gentleman, consisting of wearing apparel, trunk, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladie's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong made office shigram.
1 circular glass double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other cariages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 123, Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, the vaulable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, windproof table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late C. H. J. Beamer, Esq., consisting of camp furniture, binoculars, D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by A. Hollis and Sons with implements in canvas case, Heath's Exercises wearing apparel, tin trunks, small tool case, and sundries.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery, &c., belonging to the Dholpure State, viz:—

Gold bracelets, gem set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelets, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklace, a pair of opal and diamond links, agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl-set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl diamond and enamel agate, jewelled cigarette cases and match box, choups-set one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar cases, match boxes, card cases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1 30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome glass fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chestnut Arab, about 14-2, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 brown waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NAKHODA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 91 of 1898.

Vithuldass Ranchoredass Hindu, residing at Mes ana in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, by his duly constituted Attorney, Tribhowandass Kasidas of Bombay Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee outside the Fort of Bombay.......... Plaintiff.

versus

1. Harivullubhdass Nursidass of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Bai Mirat, widow of Narotumdas Khemchard Hindu, residing at Mesana in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda.
3. Javerbai, widow of Kessowjee Damoder Jairam, deceased, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, at present residing at Mcondra in Cutch.. Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a Consent Decree made herein on the 3rd day of March, 1902, in favour of Bai Javerbai, widow of Kessowji Damodhar, the 3rd Defendant abovenamed and by direction of Mr. Merocbhai Mhowjibhai assignee of the said Decree the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1903, at 4 p. m. on the premises, at Pydhownee on account and at the risk of Vithuldas Runchordass the Plaintiff abovenamed and Hurrivullubhdass Nurteydass and Bai Mirat, widow of Narrotumdass Khemchand the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars application should be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Abdul Rahiman Street and Nakhoda Street, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-four yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal Street Nos 3-36 facing on the north side of the Nakhoda Street without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Abdul Rehiman Street, on or towards the west by the house of Ballajee and Dadajee Juggonnath, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Nakhoda Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET AND PANJRAPOLE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 673 OF 1900.

Mulla Mahomed Peuker and others .... Plaintiffs.

versus

Mowlvi Abdul Cader Jitayker.......... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya L Vaidya, Furdoonji P. Pavri and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, the properties within described will be sold by Public Auction, separately, by Messrs BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by Panjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by Kazee Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Goolam Mahomed Cassam Ali and on the north by the property hereinbefore Firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Panjrapole Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hesham Noorani, on the west by Ali Conner Street, on the south by the said Panjrapole Street, and on the north by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS KAPURWADI, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from, and by the order of the mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1903, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and made between the mortgagor Ramchandra Withoba Balaji of the first part, Bai Heerabai, widow of Withoba Balaji of the second part, the said Bai Heeratai of the third part and the mortgagee of the fourth part.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, being a part of the oart known as Kapurwadi, situate at and fronting the Kandawady Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2126 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 17, and New Survey Nos. 7518, 7520 and 7521, and bounded on the East partly by the Bhuleshwar Road now called Girgaum Back Road and partly by the said Kandawady Lane, on the west and north by the Khattewady Lane, and on the south by the property of Wishwanath Damoder and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1263, 1267, 836 to 833, and Street Nos. 71 to 74 and 2 to 6 and 147 to 151, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ramchandra Withoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim & Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned—Dated this 29th day of May, 1903.

AUCTION SALE OF MAZAGAON MILL.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill premises, at Mazagaon, the valuable properties mentioned below.—

All those three pieces or parcels of leasehold land particularly described below with the Buildings standing thereon, situate at Mazagaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly appearing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 118, and assessed under Ward Nos. 5878 and 6400 to 82 (1), 5845 to 49, 6458-59, 6456-57 (1 2 and 3) and 6453 (1 and 2), 6455 (2) and 6310, Street Nos 108 and 14-16, 1 to 11, 2a, 1-2, 119 to 127, 10, 22 and 8 to 18 A and B, 2, 2A, 6A and 27B.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Fifty-Thousand Four-Hundred and Seventy-four Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as Tank Bunder now described as the Mohamedan Burial Ground, on or towards the south by a public road called Matarpacady, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public road but now forming a public road called the Reay Road; and on or towards the west partly by property belonging to the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and partly by property belonging to the Trustees of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872, and partly by the property previously described as Tank Bunder now described as the MohamedanBurial Ground.

SECONDLY.—All that piece and parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public roadway, belonging to the said Mazagaon Manufacturing Co., Ld., but now forming a public road called Matarpacady, on or towards the south partly by the property of the Mankeshwar temple and party by the property of Goculdas Mahdavji, Esquire, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by property previously described as belonging to the Mazagaon Land Co., Ld., and at present owned by Goculdas Mahdavji, Esquire.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property herein secondly described, on or towards the south by property previously described as a Government Road, but now covered by steps leading to the Mankeshwar Temple, on or towards the east by property previously described as a Roadway reserved by Government for a public roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to Mankeshwar Temple.

Together with the engines, boilers, machinery, stores, accessories fire appliances, &c., now lying in the Mill premises The Mill contains 21,400 spindles and 450 looms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attorneys to the Official Liquidator, at their office at Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KANDAWALA MOHOLA, NEAR BHENDY BAZAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Bai Goolbai, wife of Cursetjee Cawasjee Mowjee, and on account and risk of the estate of Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Kooki alias Batlivala, the mortgagor, since deceased, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 21st January, 1902, the following landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nizam Street otherwise called Kandawala Mohola near Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards and six-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740, New No. 7918, Old Survey No. 16.8 and New Survey No. 815, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 6449, and Street No. 83, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Mancherji Mogrelia, on or towards the west by the property of Bomanji Maneckji Choksi, on or towards the north by the said Nizam Street and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office at 65-67, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—Contd.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under Instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TWO PERSIAN TENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the "Crescent Site," opposite the Elphinstone College, where the tents are pitched, at 3 p. m.,—

2 Persian tents.

The above tents are quite new and the lining is embroidered in exquisite pattern.

Will be on view from Saturday.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 10.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 0 7 8	= — 3-3
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1 2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/8	= — 1-8
2 months hence	23 15/16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	52 3-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·7 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·43 3 4	= — 1 4
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 pr ct =	do
6 " " "	3 pr ct =	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct =	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct =	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct =	do

Metals:—Copper Braziers £ 68 10.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5 2s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.
Linseed—Sold 40 7-8. June-July. Business done. Tone easier.
Arrivals—Steamers Ramsay and Comeric.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 19,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 17,80,000 do. Bombay.
" 12,80,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 80,00,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 1 p.c.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,00,000 do. Bombay.

Rs. 19,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received full.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 51,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs, 1,50,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 6 72 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·46	6·42	6·28	5·75
+ 9	+ 9	+ 11	+ 5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	5·28	5·29	5·19
+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4
Feb.-Mar			
5·19			
+ 4			

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	3,600 bales.
Do. last year	7,300 ..
Exports to Great Britain	....
Do. do. Continent	2,(00 ..
Mid-Uplands	12·50 + 10
Futures, month of July	12·35 — 10
Do. do. December	9·68 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 7/16 + 18
Futures, month of Sept	11·23 + 30
Do. do. December	9·50 + 1
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 10th June, 1903:—

Cotton	7,272 bales.
Wheat	42,534 cwts.
Linseed	10,531 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,572 "
Gingellyseed	1,795 "
Poppyseed	6,497 "
Groundnuts	54 "
Castorseed	3,193 "
Rice	2,871 "
Myrabolams	1,759 "
Cottonseed	5,040 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do	170
Marks 3	do	do	138
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	122 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	170 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash 98-14
1st Settlement 99

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	6
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone easier.
Soft Red Ahmedabad .... Rs. 27 8
Club No. 1 .... " 28 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000
Imports	3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.42	6·38	6·24	5·61	
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·33	5·22	5·19	5·18	5·18
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

COTTON.—The Local Market is quiet but steady with little business passing either for export or on account of Mills.—The "Sutta" Market for New Crop is Re 1 lower at Rs. 228 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 176 1-2 for F. G. Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	181	169	162	21st June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	189	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	178	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	175	do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	203	191	...	do
Karanja do				
DamangaumPoolgaum M.G.	212	200	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	212	200	..	do
Broach do	251	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	226	218	210	do
Do H. G.	222	214	204	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	229	do
Westerns	...	...	212	do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—May 31, at sea, Robert Ashley Simpson, late Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, second son of Sir Benjamin Simpson, K C I E, aged 33.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SABONADIERE—June 4, at Hardoi, United Provinces, the wife of A Sabonadiere, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAYES—BENTINCK—June 2, at Purneah, at Emmanuel Church, by the Rev J G Cullen, Emma Elizabeth Kemble, fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs George Sullivan Hayes, to Arthur Harold Walter Bentinck, I C S.

DEATHS.

BREAKEY—June 1, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Rebecca Frances, wife of Captain William Breakey, Ordnance Department, aged 44 years and 3 months.
D'MONTE—June 4, at Shahjahanpur, John E D Monte, Government Pensioner, aged 6d years, 5 months and 5 days.
MACONOCHIE—May 25, at Bangalore, Helen Ruth, infant daughter of Evan and Madge Maconochie.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 37m. High water 0-24m., 1-14. Low water, 6-15m. 7 5a.
P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Evening Concert by Mr. Felix Sternberg, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Aden and Egypt per extra s. s. R Prael Rubattino, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES IN INDIA.—A quarter of a century ago the real Egyptian cigarettes, the most fragrant production of the Land of the Pharaohs, was little known in India, but now millions of them are imported. There are several factories at Cairo, Egypt, busily engaged in manufacturing these most highly prized cigarettes and sending them out to different parts of the world, but chief among these stands the Factory of Vafiadis and Co., who are the largest exporters, having their branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and London. No manufacturer, so far as we are aware, turned out a cigarette of a standard of excellence exceeding that of Vafiadis and Co.'s, manufacture. The cigarettes are prepared from tobacco selected by experts who are specially sent out to Cavalla and Yenidji in Turkey for the purpose during the season. The changes in the climate of India do not seem to affect Vafiadis's cigarettes in the least as they are prepared in such a way as to retain their original flavour and aroma in any climate, damp or dry.

ROBBERY BY A HAMAL.—Before Mr. P H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Coxen charged Ajodia Tabal, a hamal in the employ of Mr Shapurjee Jeejeebhoy, residing at Nepean Sea Road, with stealing five currency notes for Rs 100 each, the property of his master. The evidence showed that the complainant's wife placed the notes in a cupboard on the 30th ultimo. When she opened the cupboard on the 8th instant she missed the notes, although jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,000 which was kept in it was found to be intact. The complainant reported the theft to the Police, who on enquiries ascertained that the notes had fallen out of the cupboard during the removal and replacing of clothes and had been picked up by the accused. It was further ascertained that the accused had sent a money order for Rs. 100 to his father at Partabgarh and cashed one note for Rs. 100 in the Marwaree Bazaar and purchased some silver ornaments. The accused pleaded that he picked up the notes which he found lying in his master's room. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer a further term of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

KORAN READING IN JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pau i Moosa, a Mahomedan convict in H. M's House of Correction, Byculla, was charged with using criminal force to a public servant. It appears from the evidence that on the 7th instant Mr. W. F. Purvis, the Acting Jailor of the Prison, found the accused reading "koran" loudly. Mr. Purvis took the Koran away from him but returned it to him in the evening. The following morning the accused was placed before the Superintendent of the Jail who ordered the Koran to be taken away from him. Subsequently Mr. Purvis went into the Jail factory where the accused worked, and while he was examining some canes the accused picked up a bamboo and assaulted him, striking blows on his head and neck. The accused was secured by other convicts. The accused in his defence said that as he was deprived of a sacred book his religious feelings were offended, and as Mr. Purvis called him a Soor while he was offering his prayers, he raised the bamboo against him, but did not strike him. The Magistrate said the offence committed by the accused was a serious one, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to take effect on the expiration of the sentence he was undergoing.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed the case to the Sessions in which Nandi, wife of Chibba Jogi, a Koli, and Bhaga Kuvar, also a Koli, were charged with committing bigamy during the lifetime of Nandi's husband, and with abetment. Mr. Oliviera, pleader appeared for the complainant, and Mr. De Quadros, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused was married to Chiba five or six years ago in the village of Kansil. They lived as husband and wife for several months after the marriage. Subsequently they had a quarrel and Nandi left her husband and came to reside in Bombay where she married the second accused. When Chiba came to know that Nandi was in Bombay he came to Bombay and asked her to go back with him. Nandi refused to go with him. Chiba then came to know of her marriage with the second accused and reported the matter to his caste people, who advised him to file a complaint before a Magistrate. The second accused said that the first accused was only coming to his house to assist his wife in domestic work and he paid her two annas a day. The Magistrate committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Sulleman Oosman, a jewellery broker, charged Hurgovind Ramjee, a Hindu, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 1,200. Mr. Velkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Samson, pleader. The evidence showed that the complainant obtained the ring on approval from one Joosub Ibrahim on the 7th May last. The next day the accused met the complainant at the shop of one Joosab Kurrim, and seeing the ring on the complainant's finger asked him if he would let him have it as a friend of his wanted to purchase one. The complainant agreed to do so. The accused said he would consult his friend and take the ring. On the following day the accused went to the complainant and asked him for the ring. The complainant wrote out a receipt, which was read and signed by the accused. By the terms of the receipt it was stipulated that if the ring was approved the accused should pay Rs. 1,000 in two days; otherwise he should return the ring and take back the receipt. The accused, however, failed to pay the money or return the ring. The complainant made inquiries and found the accused had disappeared. He subsequently obtained a warrant against him and had him arrested on the 15th ultimo. The accused in his statement before the Court denied all knowledge about the ring, but admitted having signed the receipt. He said he signed the receipt, because somebody threatened to kill him if he did not do so. The Magistrate, on the evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

YOUNG HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

The following are the fixtures of the above club for the coming season:—

June 14, Sunday—XI vs XII
21, Sunday—XI vs XII
27, Saturday—21st Bombay Infantry C C
28, Sunday—21st Bombay Infantry C C
July 5, Sunday—Friends Union C C
12, Sunday—John Bright C C
19, Sunday—Elphinstone C C
25, Saturday—The Curzon C C
26, Sunday—The New Shiwaji C C
Aug. 2, Sunday—International C C
9, Sunday—Hindu Gymkhana
16, Sunday—Hindu Gymkhana
23, Sunday—Lord Northbrook C C
30, Sunday—Liberal (Esplanade) C C
Septr 6, Sunday—P W C C
19, Sunday—Esplanade C C
26, Sunday—Esplanade C C
27, Sunday—Islam Gymkhana

THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED KHOJA MERCHANT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday the case of Karim Nensey against Ali Mahomed Nensey, Dawoodbhoy Nensey, and Jethbai, widow of Nensey Peroo Mahomed, in which the plaintiff prayed that the estate of the deceased Nensey Peroo Mahomed may be administered by the court, that a receiver may be appointed, that after paying all just debts, the balance of the estate, if any, may be divided amongst the parties entitled to share in the estate, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff stated that Nensey Peroo Mahomed, who during his life-time carried on an extensive trade in Bombay, died intestate on 29th March 1898 leaving him surviving his widow, the third defendant, and three sons, the plaintiff, and the first and second defendants, and four daughters. According to the law and custom of the Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay, the plaintiff and the first and second defendants were entitled in equal shares to the property left by the deceased subject to the maintenance of the third defendant. Nensey Peroo Mahomed left considerable moveable and immoveable property, and owned a very large and lucrative business which he carried on in the name of his son Ali Mahomed Nensey, the first defendant. Nensey had employed a very large portion of his trading capital in the business. After his death, the plaintiff and the first and second defendants jointly obtained letters of administration to his estate, and as such administrators they had partially administered the estate. The deceased, at the time of his death, was largely indebted to various persons. The administrators had sold some of the properties belonging to the estate and paid some of the debts, but very large claims were still made against the estate. If all those claims were proved, the estate would not be sufficient to pay them in full. The first defendant had taken possession of the firm of Ali Mahomed Nensey with all its assets, stock-in-trade, etc., and claim the same to be his own personal and absolute property. The plaintiff and the second defendant claimed the said firm to be the property of their deceased father, but the first defendant refused to recognise their claim, and was now exerting himself strenuously in converting the assets, etc., of the firm into cash and removing the same from the firm, so as to put it beyond the reach of his co-administrators. The first defendant was claiming this very valuable portion of the estate adversely to such estate, and adversely to himself in his capacity as administrator. Disputes and differences had now arisen between the plaintiff and his co-administrators, in consequence of which the effective administration of the estate had become quite impossible. The father of the deceased Nensey had, during his life time, made a very large claim against the estate of Nensey, and had filed a suit in the High Court. The first defendant refused to join the plaintiff, and the second defendant, in defending the suit, was actively colluding with and assisting the plaintiff in that suit. The present plaintiff believed that the claim made in that suit was inequitable and unjust. Plaintiff said it would be to the best interest of the parties beneficially interested in the estate of the deceased Nensey if it were administered by the court, etc.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that Nensey Peroo Mahomed owned a very large lucrative business which he carried on in the names of this defendant. He said that the business, which always was and is now being carried on by him, belonged to this defendant personally, and that his father never had any proprietary interest therein. For a considerable time past, the plaintiff had excluded this defendant from the administration of the estate and converted large sums of money belonging to the estate to his own use. In June, 1901, plaintiff obtained from the Special Collector, Bombay Improvement Trust, a sum of Rs. 18,259, being the compensation money payable in respect of a property belonging to Nensey Peroo Mahomed under the representation that he was the sole administrator of his father's estate, and had subsequently appropriated a large portion of the sum to his own use and refused to comply with the defendant's request that the sum should be deposited in the names of the three administrators in a Bank. This defendant said he had always been the owner of and in possession of the firm of Ali Mahomed Nensey, and it was untrue he was exerting himself in converting the assets of the firm into cash and removing them from the firm, etc. This defendant had always been willing that the estate should be administered by the court, and proposed to the plaintiff that a receiver should be forthwith appointed, but the plaintiff had refused to accept the proposal and was unnecessarily prolonging this suit with a view to harass and annoy the defendant, who further denied that he was colluding with and assisting the plaintiff in the suit brought by Peroo Mahomed.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Wm. Greaves presiding. The following is the director's report:—

The directors beg to submit the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 1903, which have been duly audited and declared correct. The sales made during the year amount to Rs. 2,70,879, which are an improvement on those of the previous year by Rs. 2,388. The net profits for the year are Rs. 32,265-2-8, to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 17,7?6-9 7 brought forward from last year, thus making Rs. 50,0?2-12-3 available for disposal. Out of the latter amount Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 have been added to depreciation account and reserve for working capital, respectively, and in October an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 6,400. The directors now recommend that a further dividend be paid to the shareholders of Rs. 10 per share, thus making a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. for the year, and that the balance of Rs. 15,802-12-3 be carried forward. In accordance with section 98 of the articles of association, Messrs. O. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome, two of the directors, retire from office by rotation; both of whom, however, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. It will be necessary to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice ASTON.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

128,9—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginald Murray—Thackersdas and Co.
135,0—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramjee Govindjee vs Bhagbai widow and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
124—Mansukhlal J and H—Jivraj Devjee vs M Goculdas Pasta—Little and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

69,2801,03—N C Macleod vs Nagardas Khetsey and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

For Judgment.

467,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsondas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhuj Khimjee—Sorabjee and J.

For an Exparte Decree.

202,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha vs Jeejeebhai Ardeshir Divecha—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed and Nensey and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.
607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B K and K.
123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jakorebar widow vs Jaichund Katurchand and another—Mulla and M.
210,02—Machowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M
410,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.
626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.
455,91—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hitati.
794,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Becher and another vs Bai Laxmibai widow and another—Muljee B and B and Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

338,02—Payne and Co—Abdulla Joosub and others vs Beg Mahomed—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8,03—Mansuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

Commercial Cause of trial of Issues.

614,92—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Thursday.—Pressure has continued to give way slightly to briskly on the West Coast and is now in large defect in Malabar. Strong south-westerly winds are blowing at Colombo, and showers have been more numerous in the south of the peninsula, but winds continue light and irregular on the West Coast. Trivendrum and Salem have received one and a half inches, and Cochin, Kodaickanal, and Wellington one inch. Light to moderate rain has continued in Burma, and moderate to heavy falls are reported from Assam, east and north Bengal, Orissa, and north Ganjam. Cherrapoonjee has received 5 inches, Mymensing, four; Goalpur, 3 1-2; Balasore, Jalpaiguri, and Shellong two; Dinajpur and Cuttack, one and a half, and Dibrugarh, Darbhanga and Chaibassa, one. Duststorms and thunderstorms have given a few very light showers in north-west India, and the same kind of disturbances are again likely to occur during the day in Upper India, where pressure changes have been slight. The temperature continues very high in parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Upper Sind, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. It rose to 123 1-2 at Jacobabad yesterday, the highest attained this year, and at 8 o'clock this morning was 104 1-2 at Khuslab.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·509	NW	8	95·5	83·9	69	...	0·00	— 0·60
Jask	29·519	W	13	96 3	83·7	69	...	0·0.	— 0·11
Muscat	29·421	NW	5	99·3	79 5	35	...	0·00	— 0·6
Aden	29·660	SW	7	95·3	83 3	78	...	0·00	— 0·0
Lahore	29·414	NW	4	112·9	82·9	26	...	0·00	— 0·26
Sirsa	29·431	?	3	114·8	80 6	22	...	0·15	— 0·16
Delhi	29·433	SE	2	112·2	81·7	37	...	0·12	— 0·34
Agra	29·454	Calm	5	106·5	85·9	31	0·03	0·03	— 0·3
Cawnpore	29·481	SSE	6	109 0	86·5	58	...	0 29	— 0·46
Allahabad	29·491	E	5	112·6	83·2	52	0·03	0·03	— 0·66
Jhansi	29·468	NNW	4	112 4	92·2	29	...	0·02	— 0 63
Jacobabad	29·445	Calm	1	113·5	85·6	74	..	0·13	+ 0·13
Karachi	29·544	SW	14	95·4	84·3	74	..	0·00	— 0·0
Jeypore	29·477	WSW	7	113·2	87·1	42	..	0·06	— 0·30
Ajmere	29·520	SW	17	109·9	83·5	50	...	0 00	— 0·23
Deesa	29·590	SW	18	108 6	73·6	65	...	0·00	— 0·12
Ahmedabad	29·615	SW	4	110 3	81·1	61	...	0·00	— 0·69
Bhuj	29·584	SW	2	98·3	78·9	6	...	0·00	— 0·30
Jamnagar	29·588	WSW	22	105·2	80·2	62	...	0·00	— 0·28
Dwarka	29 595	WSW	19	83·9	81·8	78	...	0·0	...
Rajkot	29·600	SW	10	107·4	77·7	61	...	0·00	— 0·56
Bhavnagar	29 613	SW	10	109·7	?	59	...	0·00	— 0·9
Veraval	29·628	SW	14	87·1	81·8	76	...	0·00	— 0·27
Neemuch	29·547	WSW	18	109·0	82·7	56	...	0·05	— 0·58
Indore	29·570	NW	10	102·8	79·1	63	...	0·86	— 0·66
Saugor	29 512	W	[illegible]	104·4	82·6	30	...	0·00	— 0·2
Jubbulpore	29·494	W	[illegible]	105·5	83 1	36	...	0·00	— 0·26
Hoshangabad	29·550	SW	6	108·6	82·2	51	..	0·00	— 1·30
Khandwa	29·663	WNW	11	107·2	86·1	47	...	0·00	— 1·34
Raipur	29·444	SW	8	105	89·4	31	...	0·26	— 0·98
Nagpur	29·553	SW	6	102·2	83·5	42	0·03	0·22	— 1·43
Amraoti	29·563	SSW	12	118·4	87·5	65	...	0·30	— 1·51
Akola	29·601	SSW	13	102·7	80·0	43	...	0·13	— 1·18
Surat	29·635	W	11	95·7	81·1	67	...	0·00	— 1·15
Malegaon	29·636	WSW	12	101·9	79·1	55	...	0·00	— 1·65
Bombay	29·611	WSW	6	91·1	82·8	78	0·02	0·02	— 4·39
Poona	29·643	NW	15	99·0	73·3	70	...	0·80	— 0·93
Ahmednagar	29·629	W	5	95·9	76·9	73	...	2·58	+ 0·06
Aurangabad	29·612	W	12	99·4	79 2	53	...	0·14	..
Sholapur	29·682	ENE	11	101·2	76·6	58	...	0·66	— 1·34
Ratnagiri	29·683	N	11	91·8	81 8	78	...	0·01	— 9·81
Bijapur	29·657	NNE	3	98·4	74·3	81	...	1·9	+ 0·15
Belgaum	29 650	WSW	11	91·3	67·8	77	0·10	1·44	— 1·43
Marmugoa	29·650	Calm	1	91·5	78·9	79	0·07	0·15	— 6 59
Karwar	29·639	Calm	3	90·3	72·5	79	0·05	0·10	—12·43
Mangalore	29·612	Calm	2	91 9	76·4	84	0·68	1·37	—11·62
Calicut	29·630	SE	7	89·2	79·2	80	0·9	0·51	—12 33
Cochin	29·680	E	..	90·3	76·6	91	0·78	5·20	— 5·24
Bangalore	29·674	WSW	6	98	68·8	81	...	2·4	+ 0·36
Secunderabad	29·551	WNW	[illegible]	102	78·6	60	0·03	0·27	— 1·41
Masulipatam	29 580	SSE	11	100 7	85·0	99	..	0·00	— 1·68
Bellary	29·631	WNW	..	102·0	79·3	65	...	1·55	+ 0·68
Cuddapah	29·00	NW	6	107·3	87·0	53	...	0·1	— 0·99
Madras	29·496	SSW	11	107·5	82 0	69	..	0·00	— 0·2
Coimbatore	29 67	Calm	3	95·4	75·6	79	...	0·63	+ 0·08
Trichinopoly	29·603	SSW	5	100 1	79·3	72	..	0·05	— 0·65
Negapatam	29·623	SW	11	90·2	81·5	65	..	0·00	— 0·47
Colombo	29·730	SSW	13	88·5	76·5	87	0·18	1·26	— 2·28

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0·00 (0·00); G T H=0·00 (0·00); St G H=0·00 (0·00); C P=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole reporting area and is below normal almost everywhere. The fall has been brisk along the whole West Coast from Calicut to Kathiawar. At Calicut and Mangalore it is over 15" below normal, and at Cochin and Karwar about 1" below.

Winds are very variable along the West Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Ajmer, Neemuch and Poona.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures continue to be in excess of normal in all districts. The maximum varied from 123° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 92° at Jhansi to 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in most places to the south of Latitude 20°. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—About three-quarters fell at Cochin and Mangalore, about a quarter of an inch at Calicut, and very light showers at Secunderabad, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Nagpur, Allahabad and Agra.

Weather.—The low pressure area off the Malabar Coast mentioned in the reports of yesterday and the day before has grown still deeper and a depression now seems to exist on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin where weather is likely to become rough and squally. At Colombo and Cochin the sea is rough and it is rising at Calicut. The wind at Colombo this morning was blowing 20 miles an hour from the south-west.

E. A. KENYON,
Meterological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—10TH JUNE.

10 p.m.	81·9
THURSDAY—11TH JUNE.	
6 a.m.	83 4
10 a.m.	88 3
2 p.m.	89·9
4 p.m.	89·3

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	7	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	5	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	27	23	99
Total plague deaths to date	261,476	213,770	
Same date last year	10	13	69

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Epsom, 2,970 tons, Captain J White, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Delagoa Bay, 26th May, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3135 tons, Captain E H O Garland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2332 tons, Captain B H Hoddry, will sail to-day for Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo Mr and Mrs Ditmar as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain E R Robinson, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th May, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 9th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr D'Cunah, Dr Lewis, Miss Mackenzie, Mr O M Todman, and 29 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1622 tons, Captain J Birch, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr E N Thornton, Lieut E S Girdwood, Mr A A Donland, Mrs Knowles, and two children, Mr J H Deojee Mr G Ramchund, and 146 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893			E Tajbhoy
Rance	3614	Corran		T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler		M M & Co
Simla	1059	Souter		E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq.	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Parramatta	3361	Roberts		P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl		The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean		M M & Co
Kt of St George	2900	Hicks		T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson		M M & Co
Onda	341	Lowe	Calcutta	M M & Co
Cswell	2446	Frame		W & A G & Co
Imaum	2703	Penberthy		K N & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker		Bombay Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Nubia	2319	Knox		W & A G & Co
Longships	3813			W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Fa sset		M M & Co
Nairung	2812	Craig		M M & Co
Agapanthus	2808	Purdon		F M & Co
Oolob ria	3420	Kendall		M M & Co
Byculla	10.5	MacGregor		M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3383	Allen		M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson		M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2270	Break		W & A G & Co
Itria	3312	Tice		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Forbes		M M & Co
Baron Cander	2013	Durkee		W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reiter		W & A Graham & Co
Langbank	3966	Rout		W & A Graham & Co
Haidari	1565	Hall		B & P S N Co
Okhla	3425	Garland	Cal ... 11-6	M M & Co
Bodlewell	2109	Faines		M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill		M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Bennett		B & P S N Co
Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson		F M & Co
Matin	2433	Archer	Liverpool	K N & Co
Moshtari	1110	Storey		B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	20 4	Robinson		M M & Co
Dumra	762	Robertson		M M & Co
Epsom	2970	White		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Genoa	15 6	W&A G&Co
C	Bergedorf	33 5	Seegert	Hamburg	13-6	Vol Bros
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Jones	Karachi	16-6	K N & Co
F	Manchuria	3959	Prahl	Havre	13-6	Ralli Bros
G	Mozaffari	2251	Molony	R S Ports	13-6	B&P S NCo
H	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	1.-6	A Strandes
N	Grantley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	13-6	J M & Co
O	Santa Fe	1604	Tescel	Dieppe	13-6	J M & Co
P	Madagascar	1683	James	Havre	10-6	K N & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	20-6	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	13 6	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Do
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	1. 6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Kalibia	3417	Tait	Liverpool	18-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	13-6	F Crocce
4	Ischia	2789	Maganzini	China	17-6	F Crocco
5	Coromandel	2733	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Kobe	10-6	P & O Co
7	Shirala	3355	Hardley	Zanzibar	16-6	M M & Co
8	Eden Hall	2332	Haddy	Liverpool	12-6	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2922	Freeden	Antwerp	15-6	Glade & Co
10&11	Bengali	2619	Bannatyne	Antwerp	12-6	K N & Co
12	India	4181	Vibert	London	13-6	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1811	Cunningham	P Gulf	16 6	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	1-7	P & O Co
16	Colenso	2.32	Shaskell	Hull	12-6	F M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kistna .... 521 McGregor .... Colombo .... 11-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Epsom s	White	Delagoa Bay, May 26
11	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, May 7
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, June 9

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Dwarka s	Irons n	Persian Gulf
	Kisshin Maru s	Pyne	Japan, &c
	Okhla s	Garland	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Somali, Birch, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Eden Hall, Hoddy, for Manchester and Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene from Kobe left Singapore for Trieste on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday morning and is due here on Monday daybreak the 15th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left HongKong for Bombay yesterday.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 11.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Britannia with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left here at 6 a. m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—615 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
Nubia s—48 bales cottonwaste and fly H E Bode and Sons; 1,?20 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 56 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 100 bales wool H A Oosman.
Matin s—216 cwts myrabollams Anandrao and Co.
Kalibia—200 bales cotton and 4900 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 10 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 70 bales wool D Nagjee; 48 cwt coirgarn V Hurridas; 40 bales hides cuttings H O H Hassum and Co; 175 bales wool S John Mahomed

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia—40 cwt dry alses F Fischer and Co.
India—3 bales woollen carpets Peel Russell and Co

FOR LONDON.

India—3 bales silk waste, H E Bode and Sons; 2 Spots rosa oil C A Moochhala; 100 cwt blood manure Croft Mody and Co; 6 cases embroidery Army and Navy Co-operative Society

FOR MANCHESTER.

Matin s—54000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Bangali s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 815 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 501 cwt poppyseed 1137 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4030 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co; 55 bales twist waste W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers; 092 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co;

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 350 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—5?0 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee; 1150 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 990 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 16 bales palm leaves J C Chaturbhuj
Bergedorf s—10,0 cwt linseed and 48? cwt maize Tata and Co; 2.0 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 700 cwts myrabolams Ebjee Comersey; 8,000 cwts rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Manchuria s—671 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington Hall s—1,500 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 8,?00 cwts poppyseed 10,818 cwts linseed 3,?99 cwts groundnuts 8,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Imaum s—150 cwts rapeseed Jeram.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—600 cwts gingellyseed P Kastoorchand.
R Rubattino s—415 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—20 cwt shark fins A Chagla and Co; 20 tons cldi ron E Tajbhoy; 67 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co 4 cases opium P and O S N Co.

LORD MONKSWELL, as Chairman of the L.C.C., has opened to the public the charming mansion and grounds known as Avery Hill, Eltham. The estate of eighty-four acres, which has been acquired at a very moderate price, stands almost at the south-eastern extremity of the County of London, not far, in fact, from the new park at Lee, which the Council extended last summer. It should be noted by local residents that all the borough councils, with the exception of Woolwich, have declined to assist in the matter. Eltham, of course, as the name implies (Anglo-Saxon, Eald ham, or old town), is a place of some antiquity and much historic interest. Its first owner, according to Domesday Book, was Bishop Odo, half-brother to the Conqueror, and the place was the residence of about a dozen English kings. When the new electric tramway from Woolwich is completed, the place is sure of a large accession of popularity. We only hope it will not lose its present charm and character.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903.

GOVERNMENT'S VICTORY.

ALTHOUGH the Speaker ruled that a full discussion on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals would be out of order in the debate on the Finance Bill, honourable members defied the authority of the chair, and persisted in giving expression to their views. The most remarkable feature of the incident was the dignified silence of the Premier and of Mr. Chamberlain, the only two Ministers who could have made an authoritative statement and have given the House the information a handful of its members desired. The two Ministers chiefly interested were present during the debate, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary originally wired. They merely absented themselves during the tail-end of the proceedings when the small-fry of the Commons were disporting themselves on the tops of the waves. When Mr. Asquith described the situation as grotesque he was right, that is applying the observation to the spectacle of honourable members ruled out of order, and the Speaker vainly endeavouring to induce prominent Parliamentarians to obey his ruling. To say that the divided councils of the Government party are grotesque is premature. Mr Chamberlain has made no definite proposals. Government is committed to nothing. Opposition members strove to taunt and coerce his Majesty's Ministers into revealing their intentions. But in vain. Sir Edward Grey's declaration that the situation was intolerable, and Government having raised an issue was not entitled to hang it up, was allowed to pass unnoticed. Neither the Premier nor the Colonial Secretary would be drawn. Government has not raised an issue; much less does it desire to hang it up. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's attitude in the matter is more commendable than that of some of his colleagues on the other side. He had intended to move that the House regarding Free Trade as essential to the welfare of the people and the Empire, declines to proceed with the Finance Bill without further disclosures on the fiscal policy of the Government. He saw the unfairness of the movement, which amounted merely to obstruction, and withdrew his notice. The debate would have been more becoming had Sir Henry adhered to his purpose.

There is no immediate intention of proposing a measure giving the Colonies preferential treatment. The General Election may not even be fought on those lines. But the Government leaders, through Mr. Chamberlain, have, as we stated on Saturday, affirmed the principle of preferential treatment, and they will at once set to work through party agencies to educate the electorate upon the subject and to lead them to believe that the application of such a principle would be of benefit both to the Mother Country and to the empire at large. The Opposition would have been delighted to bring about the defeat of Government on Mr. Chaplin's amendment and would have rejoiced if a dissolution had followed directly after it. In the present uninformed state of the constituencies Opposition leaders would be able the more easily to prey on the abject gullibility of the electors and thus increase their chances of success. The threatened breach in the Government ranks may be avoided, when settled convictions are avowed, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals assume shape. Whether it is, or is not, it is evident Government will not show its hand until it thinks fit. And if there is a substantial secession—so much the better for the party, for political life and activity, and for the country. It has long been the complaint that there is no Opposition. The Unionist party has had all its own way for so long, and the Opposition has failed for so many years to exercise that restraining influence which it is expected to wield, that it has come to count for nothing. Time and again it has made a futile attempt, as on occasions like the present, to shine, but the result has been a fiasco as that just closed has been, helped, though it were, by staunch Conservative members. The "Times" has reason to believe that Mr. Balfour will use his influence to preserve harmony in the Cabinet in the hope of postponing a dissolution until the measures for domestic reform, now on the legislative anvil, are passed.

But we have arrived at the parting of the ways. The day of the old-fashioned Conservative is over. The out and out Imperialist will take his place, and there is no longer room in the front ranks for Mr. Ritchie, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, or Mr. Chaplin. When the time for an appeal to the country comes round these three right honourable gentlemen will be found seats in another place, or will retire from the arena of active politics altogether. They have served their purpose, but they have outlived their political day and generation. The scenes which now know them will know them no more. Mr. Ritchie is given to neglecting the very interests he should most religiously defend. He has done nothing for India, for instance, which gave him his wealth. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has been described as a Minister who knows his mind and means to have his own way, has degenerated into an obstructionist since he resigned office; while Mr. Chaplin has changed his mind as to Free Trade and Protection before. He may do so again. But whether he does or not there will be no prominent place for him under Mr. Balfour's leadership. The Gilded Chamber furnishes the readiest and most merciful means of disposing of all three, though, as Mr. Balfour stated, Government does not desire uniformity of speech or absolute uniformity of opinion. The Division List promises far less to the Opposition than they anticipated. They can glean but little encouragement from the result of their great effort of Tuesday and Wednesday, but when the great fiscal colonial and international problems come to be thoroughly examined, as Mr. Balfour promises they shall be, Government will doubtless lose many by secession. The non-progressive Tory will secede. If it creates a healthier opposition Government will welcome the change quite as much as Liberal leaders. Lord George Hamilton's reply, to a question in the House as to the extension of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, may be taken as significant in connection with the present outlook at home and the redistribution of portfolios which may shortly come about. In the sporting phraseology the betting is "Chamberlain to win and Curzon for a place."

THE WOUNDED IN NAVAL WARFARE.

THE disposal of the wounded in Naval warfare is a subject that from oversight, or more improbably from its inherent difficulties, has received but scant attention relatively to its importance. To medical officers the prospect of being called upon to deal with a large number of serious injuries, involving in a large proportion of cases the performance of major operations in such situations and under conditions eminently unsuited for such purposes, will be received with much foreboding and positive dismay. Dr. Phillip Randall (late R.N.) in an interesting address on the subject delivered recently at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, takes this view and declares that it is absolutely essential in the light of modern surgical knowledge and experience that to ensure a fair field for proper treatment, both at the time and afterwards, there must be a provision of such prime hygienic necessities as space, light, fresh air, warmth, comfort, and complete freedom from all septic dangers. Those who know anything about the sick boys are aware that the accommodation provided in a battleship never exceeds eight beds, while there is, as a rule, swinging room for a dozen or more hammocks, sardine-fashion The total accommodation, therefore, would not suffice for more than about 24 cases. Demonstration has been made that in modern warfare the number of wounded would be large in every ship actively engaged; that the accommodation at present provided would be insufficient for even a fourth of the number that might be expected; that this accommodation, being in the unarmoured part of the ship, would be impracticable for use during action, and it would be absolutely unfit for any use whatever afterwards. Dr. Randall suggests a remedy which should receive the attention of the Admiralty. It is as follows: Every fleet of battleships should have attached to it one or more ships entirely devoted to, and especially fitted out for, hospital duties, flying the Geneva Cross, and complying in all respects with the terms of the Geneva Convention and those of the Hague Conference.

YORKSHIRE'S COLLAPSE.

FAR and away the most surprising feature in the county championship matches this season up to date has been the poor form shown by the Yorkshire team whose record now stands at three defeats, two draws, and two wins. In the match against Somerset at Taunton the first reverse suffered by the Champion County since their defeat by the same team last June at Leeds, the Yorkshiremen experienced very hard luck which must considerably discount from the victory gained by the Western County. Hirst, the best all-round player in the team, was injured on the first day, and was so lame that he could not bowl in the second innings of Somerset. Tunnicliffe had his finger so badly split, also on the first day, that he was unable to take any further part in the match, and after play had been in progress a few minutes on the second day J. T. Browne Junr. dislocated his shoulder and had to retire. As a result of these accidents, Yorkshire had to bat two men short in their second innings. Under the circumstances a defeat was not unexpected. The second defeat of the Tykes at the hands of Middlesex by the big margin of nine wickets was not improbably due to the team which represented the County being much below the usual strength in the probable absence of Hirst, Tunnicliffe, and Browne Junr., who were placed *hors de combat* in the match against Somerset. Their defeat by Sussex by the overwhelming margin of an innings and 180 runs, reported by Reuter to-day, may have been due to the same cause. Be this as it may, there can be no disguising the fact that the team which has represented Yorkshire in the last few matches is below the strength of last season's team. Mr. T. L. Taylor is not assisting the side this year, while according to the home papers received by last mail, the Hon. F. S. Jackson was not expected to come into the team until the middle of June. The chance of again annexing the Championship is gradually slipping away from Yorkshire, and there will be found some people who will not regret this as there has been a feeling lately that there is at present too much Yorkshire about the contest.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE vital statistics for the past week are disappointing. The steady decline which has been noted in the plague epidemic for some weeks past has not been maintained, and as a consequence the total mortality and the death-rate have risen. Last week the aggregate total of deaths amounted to 690—the total for the past seven days was 737. There has thus been an increase of 47 deaths, and this has accounted for an increase in the death-rate of 3 per thousand per annum, the rate for last week standing at 49·38. The increase in the number of plague deaths was exactly 40, so that the health of the city is practically unaltered in a general way. At the same time the mortality from small-pox has decreased pretty considerably, and whilst this is eminently satisfactory so far as it goes, it shews that there are some directions in which an improvement would be desirable. Worli and Mahim are still the most virulent centres of the plague epidemic, the latter district still recording the highest ratio of deaths to the population. It is a curious fact, moreover, that the Hindus are still suffering out of proportion to the magnitude of their community. The proportion of deaths amongst the Hindus to those recorded by the Mahomedans is as three is to two. The Parsees are almost immune from the disease and have been for some time past, and the Native Christians record a particularly heavy mortality considering the smallness of their numbers. Small-pox, as has already been mentioned, is on the decrease, and it is interesting to note that Dhobi Talao, the district which has hitherto suffered most severely from this epidemic, records a clean bill of health for the past week so far as mortality is concerned at any rate. The measles epidemic is now unimportant; and the city maintains its fortunate position in respect of fevers. On the other hand there has been a serious increase in respect of diseases of the respiratory system, although phthisis appears to have lost much of the virulence which distinguished it in former years. During the last two or three weeks the death rate amongst the European community has remained stationary. Last week there were again four deaths, and it is noticeable that two of them were again due to accidental violence.

IT is notified that Bombay Act No. II of 1903, an Act further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, Bombay Act III, an act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, Act IV of 1903 to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights in the lands of the Bombay Presidency, and Act V to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, have received the assent of the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Viceroy has assented to the Madras Impartible Estates Act Continuance Act, which was passed by the Madras Legislative Council in April last.

CERTAIN buildings in Bellary Fort have been handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and to the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

COMMANDER HOLLAND on the 4th instant, gave a successful demonstration in Rangoon Harbour on board the steamer Kisara, of the working of his patent coal-loading and discharging apparatus.

MAJOR G. De H. SMITH, D. A. A. G., Madras Forces, leaves Ootacamund immediately for Burma, where he has been appointed D. A. A. G. in connection with the recent formation of a Command there.

BISHOP MORLEY, of Tinnevelly, has decided to retire from his Bishopric towards the end of the year on account of Mrs. Morley's health. The decision is one that will cause wide and deep regret in his Diocese and amongst the Bishop's many friends in Southern India.

IT is intimated that the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Twomhill, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Presumably this may be taken to mean that Colonel Twomhill has been selected for the new appointment of Inspecting Officer of Cantonments.

A SERIOUS epidemic of typhus fever is taking place in Quetta and its neighbourhood. A special hospital has been prepared at Quetta, and 76 cases, of which thirteen have been fatal, had been admitted up to the end of the last month. One hospital assistant has died of the disease and another has been attacked. Some of the ward coolies are also down with typhus.

THE Madras Government have declined to approve of the proposals of certain Local Boards to levy the fees authorised in the Local Boards Act for the grant of licenses for the temporary erection of pendals, etc, in road and other public places in Unions and for the putting up of any verandah, etc., to project over the road in front of any building or land in Unions; and have impressed upon Presidents of Taluq Boards and Chairmen of Union Panchayats the importance of strictly disallowing any permanent encroachment or other interference with public ways except in very special cases.

GREAT difficulty has been experienced in devising an X Ray apparatus suitable for India, the materials of which would be proof against the unfavourable effects of a tropical climate and of comparatively rough usage during field service. The Government have therefore deemed it essential that an officer conversant with the conditions and requirement of this country should be sent to England to consult the leading manufacturers and study the latest developments on the spot. Captain A. A. Walter I. M. S., has been selected for this duty, and he will now proceed Home on deputation.

MR. P. G. SMETHERS, of Messrs. Reed & Co. shorthand writers, London, died on Sunday night at the Walker Hospital, Simla, of enteric fever. It is believed that he contracted the fever in Lahore and he has been in the Walker Hospital since the beginning of April. At one time it seemed probable that he would recover, but complications set in, and after a long struggle, the case terminated fatally. His funeral was conducted on Monday by the Revd. Mr. Nicholls, Chaplain of Simla, and was attended by Sir Andrew Fraser and the members of the Police Commission, to which body Mr. Smethers was reporter. Two of the Walker Hospital staff and some private friends were also present. Lady Fraser placed a beautiful wreath of lilies on the coffin and another was placed there by the hospital nurses. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Smether's parents in England. He was only twenty years old, but a most promising and popular young man.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 9th was 737, giving a death-rate of 49·38 per annum per thousand as against 42·0, the corresponding period of last year, and 47·95 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 47 died from fevers; 229, plague; 24, small-pox; 8, measles; 1, cholera; 0, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 136, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 20, dysentry; 37, still-born; 61, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of her caste, 382; Hindu low caste, 71; Musalman, 172; Parsee, 23; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 23; European, 0; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 27 as against 383 the corresponding period of last year, and 223 the average over the past five years.

ONE of the least talked of Colonial Governors, but one of the ablest men in the service of the Crown, is Sir Mathew Nathan, the Governor of the Gold Coast. After paying a visit to Kumasi Sir Mathew has now gone into the Northern Territories, this being the first occasion on which these territories have been visited by the Governor since they became British. Sir M. Nathan's tour of inspection is expected to be fruitful of good result, both politically and commercially. Sir Mathew, by the way, is the first member of the Hebrew faith to be appointed Governor of a British Colony.

THE question whether the Lipton position is to be treated as unsatisfactory or not to state all depends upon the answer to the question: Who paid the advertising bill for the past half-year—the Board or Sir Thomas Lipton? There will, therefore, writes the "Westminster," be considerable gratification on the part of shareholders at the announcement, made apparently on authority, by the "Financial Times," "that no such assistance has been required in the period under review." It looks as if the business is in course of being braced up to the level of the company's previous standards, and the report is awaited with decided interest.

STORIES SHORT AND LONG.

ALL ON THE IRISH SHORE by E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross. These sketches are inimitably funny giving the reader no chance of escape from hearty laughter. The first, "The Tinker's Dog" is like all the others related with spirit and wit. Mrs. Alexander, the owner of a dachsund, is told by a sweet-tongued tinker that his dog, an indispensable family friend, has been killed by hers, and he demands compensation. The tinker works on the lady's conscience and feelings so effectually that he is installed as under-gardener and given the back lodge as residence. The developments that followed this domestication of a man of the tinker's antecedents are not less extraordinary than might be expected, and they do not lose in the telling. "Fanny Fitz's Gamble" and "The Connemara Mare" are two intensely comic stories, true to life, and romance too. Miss Fitz buys a grey mare on her own responsibility and in spite of the warning of an admirer who understands some of the points of a horse. The mare was to be sent to Recess, the lady's home, and the arrangements made for this move seemed excellent:—

"Unfortunately the only part of the arrangement that refused to fit in was the filly. Even while Fanny Fitz was finishing her toilet high-pitched howls of objurgation were rising alarmingly from the stable-yard, and on reaching the scene of action she was confronted by the spectacle of the sister being hurtled across the yard by the filly to whose head he was clinging, while two helpers upheld the shafts of the outside car from which she had fled. All were shouting directions and warnings at the tops of their voices, the hotel dog was barking, the filly alone was silent, but her opinions were unmistakeable.

A waiter in shirt-sleeves was leaning comfortably out of a window, watching the fray, and offering ally suggestion and comment.

"It's what I'm telling them, miss, he said easily, including Fanny Fitz in the conversation;" if they get that one into Recess to-night it'll not be under a side-car."

"But the man I bought her from," said Fanny Fitz, lamentably addressing the company "told me that he drove his mother to chapel with her last Sunday."

"Musha then, may the divil sweep hell with him and burn the broom afther!" panted the ostler in bitter wrath, as he slewed the filly to a standstill." "I wish himself and his mother was behind her when I went putting the crupper on her! L'leive me, they'd drop their chat!"

That mare was a trouble, and even when sold to a new owner at the Dublin Horse Show—after months of training—she distinguished herself with more success than credit. Fanny Fitz's groom had told the dealer's under-strapper that she would

"Folly him out of his hand, and that whatever she'd see she wouldn't care for it nor ask to look at it!"

It cannot be denied, however, that when an electric tram swept past her like a terrace under weigh, closely followed by a cart laden with a clanking and horrible reaping machine, she showed that she possessed powers of observation. The incident passed off with credit to the under-strapper, but when an animal has to be played like a salmon down the length of Lower Mount Street, and when it barn-dances obliquely along the north side of Merrion-square, the worst may be looked for in Nassau Street."

And then followed tragedy on tragedy, but the tale keeps the reader laughing all the time, and he can do little else right through the book. Miss Somerville and Martin Ross appreciate the humour of a situation and give it for all they are worth.

LORD LEONARD, THE LUCKLESS, by W. E. Norris, though a story about an uncommonly dull hero cannot be called a dull book. It has a very pleasant villain in it who annexes the hero's fiancee in an unblushing and complete fashion. There is a sly woman who is far worse than the villain, and she works woe for the unlucky hero, stopping at nothing to win him, and then as recklessly defying him when he is her husband. Old fashioned people have been heard to blame realistic novels, either of our own or other countries for the horrors of the Divorce Court, but this book may easily have borrowed its plot from that unhappy tribunal. Lord Leonard is depicted as the straightest and most just minded of men, immensely rich, with a fine property, fairly good looking, and young. Yet no one seemed to consider him a person to be feared or counted with. His wife gives him over and over again very good, or very bad, reasons for putting her away, but he does not cut her off being high-minded and scrupulous. He hates her and despises her, but never even stoops to quarrelling. The situation created by meeting with the friend who carried off and married his first fiancee was a most unendurable one, but both wives and husbands go calmly enough through a tragedy that would be sufficient to cause a nine days' scandal anywhere. In the second part of the story we have the young generation meeting and falling in love, the luckless Lord Leonard complicating matters by proclaiming his belief that his reputed daughter is really the daughter of the father of her lover, a terrible thing if true. The girl is told all about the family skeleton, who happens to be her own very ill behaved mother, and altogether Mr. Norris has a difficult bit of family history to elucidate. That a fashionable, beautiful and good young girl of nineteen has to hear all this is a touch of present-day realism that grates on one's sense of the reasonable and right. Lord Leonard is the centre of all the action in the book though his colourless character would seem to have marked him out as one to be set aside and left out of the loves and hates that rule the lives of men. He seemed born without much human sympathy and consequently deficient in attraction for others. He loved deeply himself but not demonstratively and was utterly without grace or charm—good and upright into his very marrow, but deadly dull to live with. A most melancholy though admirable work of nature.

THE LAW BREAKERS by E. Spender, though a story out of the common groove of the present-day novel is not tragic nor yet is it filled with an all-pervading excitement, the result of some occult weird influence. It is the simple story of an aunt and niece. In the character of the aunt Rhoda Mainwaring, is personified the self-sacrifice which so many good women practise for the sake of people too selfish to even appreciate their sacrifice. Her life up to the age of fifty is given to her mother, a hypocondriacal invalid who tyrannises over a willing victim in Rhoda. Youth, health, strength and spirit, hope almost, fled from the daughter in the long thankless trial. The situation is well drawn. One recognises easily the over-mastering egotism of the mother, the uncomplaining heroic dutifulness of the daughter and the wretched desert into which her life is turned by her incessant exercise of rare virtue. There is a niece, Felicia Thorold, an embodiment of youth and independence who inwardly rages over her aunt's servitude, but who cannot take the burden on herself. Both these women, from what they have seen of matrimony, are resolved to keep far from the danger of a love that may lead them into that heavy bondage, and much of the interest of the story for the ordinary reader lies in following the course which Felicia adopts to avoid giving herself away. Much of the time is spent in Italy, in Vicenza, with the beauties of which fascinating country Mrs. Spender is evidently familiar.

THE DIVERTED VILLAGE, by Grace Rhys, is an amusing account of a summer holiday spent in a holiday spirit in a newly acquired country cottage by a family who find entertainment wherever they go. The village near Leysham is a delightfully idle lazy place, its inhabitants consequently have ample leisure to watch the actions of the new comers to the Leys, and apparently spend much of their time peering in through the hedges at the members of the family. The villagers look on the proceedings in the garden of the cottage as a huge joke. The gardener, who condescends to come and put the place in order at an expense which he himself deplores, takes the owners under his pitying protection. The result of the summer's doings are lords of roses, peas and cabbages and this light-hearted sketch of a happy holiday spent by a husband and wife with their two children and mademoiselle, the French governess. They all contribute to the merriment which reigns through the summer, and then all with one accord bow their heads and fly before the east wind in autumn. Even Polyphemus the cat, and Diogenes, the donkey, contrive their allotted share in the enjoyment, and thus we have a bright bit of reading, amusing and skilful, giving a few hours' rest to the weary brain and in no way taxing it with elaborate reasonings or far-fetched plots.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FREE TRADE DEBATE.

REJECTION OF THE AMENDMENT.

IRRECONCILABLE POLICIES.

"NO TAXATION OF FOODSTUFFS."

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were only absent during the later and less important part of the debate last night.

The Speaker had constantly to intervene to enforce yesterday evening's ruling but found restriction impossible.

The debate was resumed this evening.

Mr. Asquith said the situation was grotesque and the House was entitled to and meant to get the collective judgment of the Cabinet. It was, he said, unprecedented that two responsible Ministers should sit on the same Bench as propagandists of irreconcilable policies.

Sir E. Grey said the situation was intolerable, and Government having raised an issue was not entitled to hang it up.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Mr. Chaplin's Amendment to the Finance Bill was rejected by the House of Commons last night by 424 against 28.

The debate on the Finance Bill has been adjourned.

All the Liberals and Nationalists supported the Government.

There were some Unionist abstentions.

During the debate on Mr. Chaplin's Amendment Mr. Balfour denied that Government had broken its pledge in repealing the Corn Tax which was not imposed for the benefit of the farmer but to raise money.

He denied that it was his duty to express an opinion on certain great fiscal colonial and international problems recently raised, and said the subject must be first thoroughly examined. He would be ill-performing his duty if he professed any settled convictions where none existed. What was wanted of the Government was common action and responsibility. None wanted uniformity of speech or absolute uniformity of opinion.

While he did not share the view that the present fiscal system must remain in force for all time, he did not believe we should ever revert to the absurd and complicated Tariffs of 1842. No tax on food will ever be imposed without the assent of the workers.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON JUNE 11.

The "Standard" says that Mr Balfour's speech is regarded as disposing of the suggestion that differences in the Government led to anything in the nature of a Cabinet crisis.

It is also reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain, while favouring an enquiry and discussion of his scheme, does not intend to enter upon an active crusade which his opponents anticipate.

He will probably seek to obtain the views of the Colonial Governments, but the immediate future depends largely upon the course adopted by the Conservative free traders who are a large and important section of the Party.

The "Standard" in a leading article says that Mr. Balfour's statement is undeniably weak, and it is hard to believe that the harmony necessary to enable the Cabinet to act can continue when its leaders head the opposing forces.

The article adds that Mr. Chamberlain's purpose is thoroughly wholesome and patriotic, but its execution must be the work of years.

"The Morning Post" frankly confesses to the very great difficulties of the Covernment in attempting to administer the country without reference to the fiscal question upon which the ministers are divided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The "Englishman's" special telegram from London says:—Too great a significance cannot be attached to Tuesday's debate on the attitude of the Government to preferential tariffs. Experts agree that it indicates a Unionist split, which must ruin the present Government.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

LORD HAMILTON INTERROGATED.

NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, as to whether Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty would be extended, said he had no statement to make on the subject.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

SUBMISSION OF FIGUIG.

The inhabitants of Figuig have tendered their absolute submission to the French.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE "GOOD HOPE"

THREE FATALITIES.

Three of the men injured in the accident on board the Good Hope have died.

THE BISHOP OF CEYLON.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

The Pope has received the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ceylon.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CHAMPIONS HEAVILY DEFEATED.

Sussex has beaten Yorkshire by an innings and 180 runs.

The matches between Gloucestershire and Lancashire and Essex and Derbyshire were drawn owing to rain.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

REVOLT OF THE ARMY.

PRETENDER PROCLAIMED.

EUROPE HORRIFIED.

THE BUTCHERY IN THE BELGRADE PALACE.

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The King and Queen of Servia were assassinated at midnight last night in the Palace by the troops.

The Army has proclaimed the Pretender, Peter Karageorgevitch, King of Servia.

LATER.

No details are yet to hand of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia.

The people of Belgrade flocked in the streets early this morning discussing the crime in stupefied whispers.

The Military now surround the Palace.

It is reported that three Ministers and the Queen's brother have also been murdered.

The crime has horrified Europe, and it is feared will inflame the whole of the East.

Later news from Belgrade states that the Queen's brother, her two sisters, the King' Aide-de-Camp, one General, the Premier, two Ministers, and twelve palace guards were shot in the Palace last night, in addition to the King and Queen.

The Proclamation has appeared signed by a long list of new ministers under the Premiership of M. Avakumovics mentioning tersely that the King and Queen have been shot and convening the National Assembly for the 15th instant.

Karageorgevitch is not mentioned in the Proclamation.

We shall have to wait for the explanation of this terrible tragedy. Both their Majesties were beloved by their people and for the moment we can only surmise it to be the result of intrigue from without. Perhaps the last sketch of the King and Queen of Servia was that which Mr. Herbert Vivian wrote a short time ago after an interview with their Majesties. As he remarked, the King of Servia never received at the hands of Europe that indulgence which is due to his youth, courage, and patriotism. Russia and Austria claiming a monopoly of influence in the Balkans, are vehemently intolerant of independent thought or action. Russia endures Roumania as an Austrian outpost, and Austria affects good-humour over Bulgaria as a Russian pawn. But neither empire will listen for an instant to a whisper that Servia "fara da se." Ever since her emancipation Servia hovered between the orbits of those two great powers, and whenever an Austrophil ministry was in power at Belgrade, the platform of the Opposition was sure to be made up of love and gratitude for Holy Russia. Now, however, a brave young king dared to inaugurate a purely Servian policy, to select ministers who are independent of foreign ties, to care only for the destinies of his own people. From the point of view of any friend of Servia this was the only possible course for a patriotic king. We must remember that Servia was not always a tiny land-locked State at the mercy of big neighbours. The history of her ancient empire is a very glorious one, and every Servian is brought up from his cradle to believe that some day it may be restored. This can never be, if foreign dictation continues to be tolerated, for Austria intrigues incessantly for an advance through Old Servia to the sea, and Russia winks at sanguinary intrigues for a greater Bulgaria. Now is the crucial moment, for an artificial movement in Macedonia is precipitating a crisis, and it behoves Servia to safeguard her rights. This is recognised by the King, but not by the parties. These are three in number: Radicals, who are Russophil; Progressists, who are Austrophil; and Liberals, who are Opportunists, ready to make terms with the highest of the foreign bidders. The King, like all good Tories, is above all a patriot, and he has behind him the great mass of the people, which has always mistrusted the various professional politicians, but has never been sufficiently organised to make its voice heard.

So much of politics is necessary to make the King's position clear. He alienated Austria, he alienated Russia, who, through France, control his purse strings; and he has come into collision with the Spirit of the Age, which permits sovereigns to reign, but will on no account allow them to govern. Whenever I hear any one express doubts about that career, I dispel them at once by recalling his coming of age. He was only sixteen, and it was, appropriately enough, the first of April. The Regents, who governed the country in his name, were invited to dinner. Of a sudden he rose, as though to propose a toast, drew a revolver from his pocket and proclaimed himself of age. Then, locking up the Regents (foxy old statesmen) all night in the dining-room, he made a tour of the garrison, revived an old autocratic constitution, and issued a delightful little manifesto announcing that he would now be able to devote himself to his interrupted studies. It is said that this adventure was inspired by his father, but even so the execution thereof must have required great coolness and courage. And later on, when the time came to act against his father, he was no less prompt to do so in self-defence. This was when he had published his intended marriage with the present Queen Draga. Milan was then in Vienna, and announced his design of setting out immediately for Belgrade to intervene. King Alexander at once informed him that he would not be permitted to enter Servia, and the police received orders to turn him back at the frontier. As Milan was then Commander-in-chief with an immense influence over the army, this was a very bold proceeding and might have cost his Majesty the crown, but it had the desired effect, and Milan remained where he was. The fact is, King Alexander's character was formed very early. He was born at a period of storm and stress, in the year of the Servo-Turkish war, and his childhood was embittered by the dissensions of his parents. At the age of eleven, when staying with his mother at Wiesbaden, before the farce of divorce proceedings had been instituted against her, he was carried off by force and brought back to Belgrade. Next year Milan abdicated, and the boy-king's regents did their utmost to lead him into evil ways. Queen Nathalie returned to Belgrade and demonstrated, but was rewarded with gross insults; her son's aides-de-camp were forbidden to salute her, and finally she was expelled with violence and bloodshed in the streets. Marvellous to relate, his character was quite unspoiled by all those trials, and one of his first acts, after seizing the reins of government at the age of sixteen, was to recall his saintly mother, whose influence had doubtless contributed largely to his triumphant rectitude. But though his sympathies must have inclined to her side throughout, he was never wanting in filial duty to his father. Queen Nathalie told me one day, at Biarritz, that she had remonstrated with him for allowing Milan to return to Servia. "But I cannot banish my own father," he had replied. "You have not only your father but your country to think of," was her answer; "if you will not profit by my advice you must learn the hard lessons of experience, and I shall not be surprised if you knock your nose one day." Happily he spared the annoyance so graphically foreshadowed by her Majesty; but the event of his father's death in exile must have been a very sad experience for him. A telegram came saying that King Milan was dying, and summoning King Alexander to his side. But, as a Servian statesman phrased it when he related the story to me, "no one really believed that King Milan could die!"

The telegram was supposed to be a ruse to lure King Alexander away from his betrothed and induce him to give her up. So the summons was disregarded, and soon afterwards it was followed by the news of Milan's death. The Emperor of Russia's condolences were actually telegraphed to Vienna, so sure was he that the King would be found at his father's deathbed.

King Alexander afforded a living proof of Disraeli's dictum that nature is stronger than education. He was shrewd without being cynical, bold but not rash, generous yet never extravagant, a good diplomatist, and at the same time a good friend. After the Sultan of Turkey, there was no more assiduous monarch. He studied out every question for himself, knew everybody worth knowing, heard all sides impartially, made up his own mind, and insisted upon having his own way. He did not, in the first instance, convey an impression of strength, for he was very highly strung, he was never still for an instant, he was thinking of six things at once, and a superficial observer might almost set him down as shy. But a closer acquaintance soon corrected all that, and after less than ten minutes' conversation could not fail to recognise his wisdom and his power.

Queen Draga was a fine, handsome woman, neither very tall nor very stout, with piercing eyes and a chin full of character. She was dressed, when Mr. Vivian sent her, in cream silk with much lace and many tucks, evidently a Viennese confection. Her only ornament was a handsome pearl necklace, and the general effect was highly distinguished. After extending her hand and smiling a welcome, she seated herself in an arm-chair behind the door and motioned us to chairs facing her. Then she proceeded to converse with great fluency in very good French. The Servian Court affects great simplicity and does not stand at all upon punctilio in the the matter of raiment. The Queen did, however, attempt to introduce a kind of Court dress to be worn by ladies on State occasions. It is modelled on the mediaeval costume of Servia, and is certainly very effective. But so far only the Queen and Mille. Petronievich have adopted it—chiefly, perhaps, because of the expense. While Servia enjoys the blessing of having no poor within her borders, she has also very few rich people, and economy has become a universal habit instilled during many generations. Perhaps one of the main reasons for the popularity of the King's marriages was the thought that whereas a foreign princess would have introduced much ruinous pomp and unwelcome circumstance, a daughter of their own race took their own point of view.

Queen Draga was descended from one of the best families in the country, and numbered among her ancestors a vojvode one of the national heroes. It was partly by reason of this fact that Queen Nathalie chose her as a maid of honour. She had a strong character, a clear brain and a keen eye for political prudence. She exercised considerable influence over the King, who was devoted to her.

There was never a dull moment at the Servian court. The King was full of life and vigour. He rose early, and late took rest. He accomplished an enormous amount of work, giving personal supervision to all the affairs of State. He found time to see every one who was worth seeing. He could swim, fence, and play games. He might be summed up as the King who never trod. I prefer to sum him up as the King who never made mistakes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Mr. H. J. Oldie, Executive Engineer, retires with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Captain A. Gardiner, R. E., from leave, is posted to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. H. C. Granville officiates as a Superintending Engineer, Punjab.

FIRE AT THE PARSEE THEATRE.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE Rs. 5,000.

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

About 3 o'clock this morning a large pandal on the Esplanade, known as the Parsee Theatre, caught fire. The Theatre was completely burnt down in less than an hour. The fire appears to have originated in the dressing room. The Theatre being of cadjan leaves, mats, and wood, it burnt quickly, fierce strong southerly breeze helping the work of destruction. The steam fire-engines arrived after the pandal was almost destroyed, and served to prevent the fire spreading in the adjacent circus tent, where a native troupe is now performing. Nothing was saved in the Parsee Theatre. The damage is roughly estimated at above Rs. 5,000. The destruction of the pandal will be an unwelcome news, for the Parsee Theatrical Company was shortly expected here from Bombay.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

POONA, JUNE 11.

A Gunner of the 29th Field Battery was drowned in the river at Kalas Ford while swimming with his comrade this evening.

ARRIVALS IN POONA.

Sir James Monteath and the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Members of Council, have arrived here from Mahableshwar.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MARS SIGNALLING TO EARTH.

Newspapers to hand by the Australian mail contain the following telegrams:—The Harvard Observatory, Atizona, reports a large projection from Mars on the morning of 26th May. The incident has revived the speculation as to whether Mars signalling to the earth.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Speaking at a great banquet in New York on the 26th May, Mr. Root, American Minister of War, declared that England's true friend was America. War between England and America would not only be a crime, but would argue an incapacity on the part of the governing powers, which would be worse than crime.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A great Nonconformist demonstration in Hyde Park on May 24th, for the purpose of protesting against the London Education Bill, on the ground of its being a denominational enactment, receives recognition from the leading newspapers.

The "Times" says: The demonstration was the largest, most earnest and most intelligent one seen in Hyde Park for a score of years being largely composed of respectable members of the lower and middle classes.

The "Daily News" observes: This generation of Londoners has witnessed no protest so impressive and so full of hope.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

According to German advices, it is intended that every Japanese steamship leaving Tokio for Korea shall carry 150 male and 75 female Japanese colonists to settle in Korea. The Russians complain that the Japanese are overrunning Korea and Manchuria, and wresting the trade from the Russians.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The Kaiser has suddenly ordered all commanding Generals to attend the coming manœuvres, the object of their attendance being to witness certain new evolutions, which have been kept a profound secret.

The Madras Government have communicated to all Collectors a letter from the Government of India requesting that, as far as possible, places from which there is reason to believe that few or no pilgrims are likely to attend a festival or other gathering must be excluded from the list of areas from which the Government of India are requested to prohibit railway booking on account of plague.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESIDENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

Mr. E. Cable, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, have arrived at Simla on a short visit.

A CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER DROWNED.

Dr. N. S. Monnier, the Personal Assistant to the Health Officer of Calcutta, was drowned on Tuesday evening in a tank in the suburbs while swimming along with Mr. Ford, the Municipal Reporter.

THE CACHAR TEA GARDEN CASE.

MR. ROSE BEFORE THE HIGH COURT.

The case of Mr. Rose, the manager of the Duloo tea garden at Cachar, is being heard on appeal by the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Rose was tried by the Deputy Commissioner at Cachar, sitting with a jury, on charges of assault and wrongful confinement of a cooly. He was acquitted by a majority of the jury, but the Deputy Commissioner has referred the case to the High Court. The case is proceeding.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

A CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

An important change has taken place in the monsoon outlook to-day. The barometer is falling in Malabar, which the Meteorological Department interprets to indicate an advance of disturbed weather into the south-east of the Arabian Sea. A further indication is meanwhile afforded of the lateness of the snowfall in the Himalayas, Gulmarg reporting a light fall last night, while from Kulu and Hazara information has arrived of snow falling last month.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

FURTHER DECREASES.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The plague mortality in India continues to decrease. Last week there were 6,014 deaths against 8,676 in the previous seven days. Of this total the Punjab had 4,874 and all the rest of India only 1,140.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN THE DECCAN.

COLLAPSE OF A PIT ROOF.

HUNDREDS OF MINERS ENTOMBED.

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

The news of a most appalling catastrophe in the Deccan Mining Company's Colliery at Yellandu, Singareni, was received in Madras last night. It appears that the roof of No. 1 Mine fell in at noon yesterday up to thepit's mouth. Hundreds of workmen were entombed, some who were seriously injured managed to creep out. The main railway line leading to the mines has sunk. The traffic has stopped. The entire colliery population is said to be frantic over the disaster. Mr. Vaughan G. Lynn, the managing partner of Best and Co, the local agent, has left for the scene of the disaster.

LATER.

The great bulk of the workmen have been rescued, and though several hundreds were at work when the mine collapsed, all but 15 are said to be safe. The mines being situated in the jungle labour is always difficult to obtain, but it is hoped that panic will be prevented. The mines themselves are not very deep, the approach being by inclines and not shafts. No information as to the cause of the collapse is yet forthcoming.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Major Smith, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command Headquarters, has been transfered in the same capacity to the Burma Command.

Colonel Greaves, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, proceeds home on leave about the 17th instant.

Captain Patrick Robert Cadell is transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. G. Norman is appointed to act as Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from May 23rd during the absence of Captain B. Vaughan Arbuckle.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, C.S.I. Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Chief Justice of Bombay on the 8th June.

The Honourable Sir. L. H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, was employed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department from the 9th to the 16th April both days inclusive.

Major G. A. Brownrigg, Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, is appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his Military duties.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on the 1st June.

The following appointments have been made:—Mr. C. R. Macnamara to act as First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr. H. G. Bulkley proceeded on leave and pending the return to duty of Mr. F. J. A. Hill Mr. W. L. Lake to act as Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr. Macnamara. Mr. A. Prideaux to act as Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr Lake. Mr. F. H. Caldecott to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue pending further orders.

Mr. L Robertson, I. C. S. acts as Talukdari Settlement Officer in addition to his special duty during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam or pending further orders.

Mr. O. C Dutt, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, M. A. (Oxon), is appointed Head Master, Poona High School, from the date of his reversion to the Educational Department, but continues to act as Educational Inspector, N. D., until further orders.

Major E. G. R Whitecombe, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th May in addition to his own duties.

Major J. B. Smith, M. B., M. Ch., B A. (Royal University, Ireland), I. M. S. at the close of the Matheran Season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, pending further orders.

ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND THE TRIBESMEN.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

The following letter, which throws considerable light on the recent adventures of the Aden Boundary Delimitation Commission, has just been received at Simla under date Dthalla, the 29th May:—

"We have had quite an exciting time of it lately, having at last come under fire and seen some fighting. We left Dthalla on the 18th instant and marched to Hardaba through the Kureba Pass, a distance of 23 miles. The heat in the Pass was fearful. Next morning we marched into the Kubbi country. This was the worst march of all, as the heat was stifling, and not a breath of air moved. We were now in what we had reason to regard as hostile country, and had to run up a strong barricade right round the camp in case of a night attack. Next morning, as we were coming away from the stables, about two hundred hostile tribesmen took up threatening positions on the hills commanding our camp. Obviously they could not be allowed to stay there, but before engaging we considerately gave them half an hour to shift. Apparently they believed they were too strong for us; at any rate they refused to budge. Then fire was opened on both sides, but all the damage we sustained was the loss of the inevitable mule. Not so the tribesmen who moved off. It was necessary, however, to emphasise the lesson of the day, and accordingly the same afternoon the battery (No 6 Mountain Battery) went out and blew up two villages in a style that must have created a profound impression. Next morning we shifted camp about six miles, but before we could settle comfortably into our quarters we had to dispose of a hostile village en route. This village, however, did not show fight but surrendered without a shot being fired. Next morning we started out to square up outstanding accounts against the Kubbi tribe, who had raided our convoy. A regular pitched battle ensued. A party of four gunners ascended a position to see if the four guns could be advantageously placed there, and came under a perfect hail of bullets, showing that the tribesmen have plenty of ammunition to waste, as only one of the four men was hit, and he is since doing well, having been struck by a bullet in the shoulder. Having shelled the tribesmen out of their positions, we set our Sappers and Miners to work and blow up their villages in dramatic style with full charges of dynamite. We got back to camp at 7-30 p. m., in pouring rain. Colonel Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles, was in command of this column, which is known as the Hardaba Column. We got back on the 25th having in the meantime luxuriated in a daily banquet of bully beef and biscuit. There is a report that a sanitarium for the Aden garrison and a fort are to be built up here.

CRICKET

SIMLA vs. THE PLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The most important match of the Simla season, Simla vs. The Plains, was commenced on Wednesday, the 10th instant, when each side completed an innings, Simla having a lead of 55 runs. Captain G. R. C. Stuart of the East Lancashire Regiment, a well known Jullundur player, the Hon. F. Prittie of the Rifle Brigade, and Vernon Harcourt of the Welsh Regiment, who will be remembered in connection with Poona cricket a couple of seasons ago, who were all down to play for the Plains, were unable to don flannels at the eleventh hour, their places being taken by G. L. Whatford of the 6th Madras Infantry who showed such fine form against the Oxford Authentics last cold weather, M. Forester, and G. Churchill. Whatford, who was originally selected to play for Simla, made room in the latter eleven for Major Younghusband. On paper the Plains' team seemed the strongest, as besides Whatford there were Captain G. H Neale, one of the best bats in India, who a few months ago distinguished himself by scoring a century against the Authentics, and in a match a few weeks later compiled the highest individual score ever put together in a match in India; H. S. Bignell, an old Haileyburian, who has done some big things with bat and ball for the (Queen's) Royal West Surrey Regiment this year; E. L. French, the old Marlburian, and dozen of Punjab cricket; Captain J. T. C. Murray of the Black Watch; R. A. Bullock also of the same regiment; and C Shawe, a well-known Northern India bowler. The fine bowling of Captains H. D. Keighley and C. Wigram proved too much for the majority of the Plains' batsmen, and the cheap dismissal of such batsmen as Neale, Bignell, and Murray was a discouraging feature of the early part of their innings. E. L. French, however, rose nobly to the occasion, and played one of the grandest innings of his career. He was most unfortunately run out when he had compiled 66, and looked set for a century. Five Simla batsmen scored 20 runs or upwards, the other six men being dismissed for 20 runs between them, but all play performances were dwarfed by C. Wigram's brilliant cricket. The old Wykehamist was in his best form, and treated the deliveries of Shawe, Bignell, and Murray, three of the best bowlers in Northern India, with scant respect, eventually retiring to a fine catch by Whatford, off Bignell with exactly 80 runs against his name. Captains C. C. Onslow, B. Plunkett, H. D. Keighley, and H. Gore of the Connaught Rangers also showed good form. There is plenty of interest left in the match as it is unlikely that Neale, Whatford, Bignell, Murray, and Ross will be dismissed so cheaply a second time. French, the Plains' wicket-keeper, only gave away one bye in an innings of 202. The following are the scores:—

PLAINS.

1st Innings.

Capt Ross, c Gore, b Keighley	1
Capt G H Neale, l-b-w, b Wigram	0
Mr H S Bignell, c Keighley, b Wigram	1
Mr G V L Whatford, b K Ighley	16
Mr J Murray, b Wigram	3
Mr E L French, run out	66
Mr C Shawe, c Wigram, b Keighley	0
Mr R A Bullock c Gokes, b Onslow	19
Mr N G Henderson, c Williams, b Keighley	14
Mr M Forester, b Keighley	4
Mr G Churchill n. tout	13
Extras	8
Total	147

SIMLA.

1st Innings.

Capt Wigram, c Whatford, b Bignell	83
Capt Onslow, c Henderson, b Murray	25
Capt Stokes c Whatford, b Bignell	0
Capt B Plunkett c Bullock, b Shawe	31
Capt Keighley b Bignell	20
Capt Gore, b Shawe	22
Major Shaw, b Murray	0
Major Younghusband c French, b Bignell	3
Sergt Lawrence, b Murray	8
Major Williams, not out	1
Capt Tancred, c Whatford, b Shawe	8
Extras	1
Total	202

FINAL SCORES.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The match resulted to-day in a win for the former by four wickets. The scores were:—

Plains, first innings, 150; E. L. French having made 66. Second innings, 208; of which H Ross scored 55 and H. L Bignell, 66.

Hills, first innings, 203; Captain Wigram hitting up 80. Second innings, 156 for six wickets; Capt. Wigram being 71 not out.

The Pacific cable looks like developing into a costly white elephant, if the Hibernian sum is permissible. Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and the Pacific States of the Australian Commonwealth are its proprietors, and the familiar adage about the multiplicity of cooks is once more being realized. In theory it is everybody's business and interest to make it pay; in practice it is nobody's. Sir Sandford Fleming, of Canada, has just written to Sir J. S. Ward, the Treasurer of New Zealand, bewailing the fact that not a single press message has so far passed over the cable. A heavy annual deficit will have to be faced for some years by the Governments concerned.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DRESSES AT HOLYROOD CASTLE.

SIMPLICITY OF NEW FASHIONS.

EVOLUTION OF THE RIDING HABIT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The afternoon Court held this week at Holyrood Castle was the occasion for the wearing of numbers of dainty frocks, some of which may be taken as types of the modes for the forthcoming summer season—when, if ever, that summer season comes. Among these must be reckoned as most important the gowns which were made either entirely in painted chiffon, or else in lace or crepe de chine into which medallion motif of painted chiffon had been introduced. A very pretty dress of this description, worn at the Scottish Court was carried out in silk muslin, in the new shade of dark sapphire blue, which will be coming colour of the season. It was trimmed with insertions of chiffon, painted with pale blue flowers. This gown was made up over white soft silk, and the skirt was arranged with a deep flounce of the blue silk muslin, closely gathered along the top, and supported underneath by three or four volants of white chiffon. The bodice had a deep shoulder cape of lace, lined with chiffon, and embroidered at the edge with scroll designs in pale blue bebe ribbon. Another very pretty gown worn at Holyrood was made in biscuit coloured voile over pale green silk, and arranged on the bodice with a trimming of pale green chiffon painted with bunches of lilies-of-the valley and insertions of silk Chantilly lace, through which the pale green lining showed very prettily. A gown of white voile was worn by one of the brides, presented on her marriage. It was trimmed with Alsacon lace and bows formed of roule'aux white ribbon, while the toque worn with it was of white tulle and marabout. Every one seems to have been agreed as to the blooming effect of the comparatively small toques and the so-called bonnets which were worn by command, but it remains still an open question whether the fashion set at the Holyrood Court will ever find general acceptance south of the Tweed. For some years now bonnets have been absolutely ignored by Fashion, but if anything could restore them to favour once more it would be the pretty and very becoming effect which they undoubtedly produced at Holyrood.

Everywhere the tendency of the newest modes will be found to incline towards a greater simplicity of form, though not of trimming, while as far as the bodices are concerned, there is a decided inclination also to modify the pouched effect, and to do away by degrees with that excessive amount of fulness in front to which our eyes have been so long accustomed. That this will be a change for the better no one can possibly deny who has seen any of the newest bodices, gracefully draped, but still drawn down firmly and closely under waistbelts of varying widths and materials. No doubt this change for the better in the bodices has been hurried on by the ever-increasing voluminousness of the skirts, since it is manifestly impossible that an exaggerated fulness should be allowed to prevail, at one and the same time, both above and below the waist. The sloping shoulders and the demure fichu effects of the Early Victorian fashions continue to prevail, and seem as though they would remain the keynote of the season. Everything recalls the fashions of 1840, the full skirts with their many little flounces, the shoulder-scarves and pelerines, the quaint bodices with their drooping sleeves, and the evening coiffures decorated with wreaths of flowers and leaves. From time to time corsets in various new and improved shapes are brought out to meet the ever-changing requirements of fashion. These corsets, which are always to be seen in a wide variety of smart shapes, are known by the general title of "La Samothrace." The newest "La Samothrace" corsets come only a short distance above the line of the waist, and are intended for wearing with a neat little bodice, which fastens with straps of elastic in front, and which is prettily trimmed with lace. Another novelty consists of ribbon cords in blue and white, with lines of open-work between each ribbon. These corsets, which are quite moderate in price, are light in weight and very cool and comfortable for summer wear.

In spite of the fact that May has sped over half her course and that summer ought to be knocking at our doors, little of the usual sunshine and warmth of this most charming of months has as yet gladdened our hearts. The English summer is all too short, and it is thus doubly hard to contemplate leaden skies and yellow fogs in the "merry" month of May. Even the most optimistic of us find it difficult to possess our souls in patience as week after week glides by with little or no change for the better, while the habitual grumbler has good cause for once to shake her head and hint that the end of the world must be at hand. Meanwhile, the wealth of lovely colours in the artificial world of dress seems more dazzling than usual; perhaps this is in contrast with the general gloom outside. The windows of our larger shops are outvieing each other in their desire to please. The choice of charming materials, in practically endless skilful combinations of colour, has never been larger, and never have the prices been so cheap. It is now possible for any girl with a few good patterns and clever fingers to make herself a great variety of summer gowns and blouses at very small expenditure. As dressmaking is much the most important item at present in our expenses, it is well worth the while of any girl, who is not born as some lucky mortals seem to be with intuitive genius, to take a course of lessons at some technical school of dressmaking.

It cannot truthfully be said that the subject of feminine attire has ever been in any danger of being unduly neglected. Yet of the vast and ever-increasing mass of literature that has grown up round it but a comparatively small portion has been devoted to the history of the riding-habit. At first there was probably little or no difference between the ordinary and the riding attire of women, and when the divergence came there were no ladies' fashion papers to chronicle in detail the niceties of distinction. Later we have, of course, the invaluable assistance of contemporary art. But even pictures leave in obscurity some points on which it would be desirable to have exact information. Take, for example, the portrait of Queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James I, which was painted in 1617, and is now in the Hampton Court collection. Her Majesty is represented in hunting costume and her horse stands behind her in readiness to be mounted. But she shows so swelling an amplitude of skirt that it puzzles one to guess how her hoops were adjusted in the saddle. After the Restoration material becomes more plentiful. Like all the costumes of the Stuart times, riding dress was exceptionally rich and beautiful, consisting of long basqued jackets almost as deep as an upper skirt, with wide lapels at the neck, filled in to the throat with a simulated waistcoat or a long silk scarf, knotted and pinned down to the waist, while the basque lapels and monsquetaire cuffs, turning upwards from the waist, and widening on the outside of the arm, as well as the square-flapped pockets, were all edged with rows of gold or silver braid. In 1682, the Princess Anne and some of her friends rode out with many periukes below their hats and feathers, their close-fitting coat-bodices being much like those worn by their husbands and brothers. In George the First's time the hat was broad, and was generally made in some bright-coloured velvet, set on powdered hair, the bodice opened to show a dainty waistcoat, and a tie of old point lace was fastened at the throat with a jewel, while the shoes had gold buckles; and the skirt, held up, gave a glimpse of a satin under skirt. Gold-braided satin waistcoats and tricorn velvet hats pertain to a rather later part of the Georgian period, the style prevailing in Germany, though in Frederick the Great's time the German hats were round and flat. Certainly the above was much in advance from a picturesque point of view, of the riding dress of the early Victorian era, with the long, full-pleated skirt and the simple basque reaching below the saddle. Until the commencement of the evolution that resulted in the modern habit, the bodice gradually shortened until it reached the hips. A basque, an inch wide in the front, and tapering to a short tab of varying shape, was attached to it, the junction of basque and bodice being very apparent at the waist, so as

to produce a short, squat figure. Thin cloths were abandoned in favour of those with a hairy surface and of a beaver-like nature in dark shades.

Royalty has its duties as well as its pleasures, says "A Society Butterfly," and some events afford a happy combination of both. Attendance at christenings and the 'role' of sponsorship seem to find favour with the Royal Family of England. For forty years King Edward and Queen Alexandra have acted as godfather and godmother, and the children of many prominent or favoured subjects bear the Christian names of their Sovereigns. The King's nearest and most important godchild is his grandson, Prince Edward of Wales, heir-presumptive to the Crown. Three peers are godsons of the King—the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Castlemaine, and the two latter are the only peers whose first names are Albert Edward. His Majesty has acted as godfather to two eldest sons of Dukes. These are Lord Hamilton, heir to the Duke of Abercorn, and Lord Blandford, son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Earls' eldest sons are not left out in the cold. Lord Dalmeny, heir to Lord Rosebery, is a godson of King Edward, and so is Lord Wendover, only son to Lord and Lady Garrington, Lord and Lady Chelsea's long-expected son and heir has King Edward and also the Prince of Wales as godfathers; and Mr. and Mrs. "Bobby" Spencer's eldest boy—a Lord Spencer of the future—has the King as a godfather. A noted sponsorship of King Edward's was when he acted in that capacity to the son of Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, with his nephew, the German Emperor, as another godfather Sir Albert Edward Naylor Leyland represents the baronetcy as a godson of King Edward; and among many other godsons may be mentioned Lord Albert Edward Osborne, brother to the Duke of Leeds, and a son of Sir James and Lady Reid who was the King's first godchild after his accession to the throne. Mrs. Wilfred Ashley's little girl is the King's goddaughter, and bears the quaint name of Edwina.

Royalty remembers the claims of faithful service, and sponsorship seems to be a favourite mark of appreciation. Lady Carrington and Lady Hastings are daughters of Lord and Lady Suffield; and, as such, are held in high esteem by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. As before mentioned, Lady Carrington's son is a Royal godchild, and her daughter, Lady Alexandra, has the present Queen as godmother. Lady Hastings's eldest son, Mr. Albert Edward Astley, who comes of age next November is a godson of the King; and her elder daughter, Miss Alexandra Astley, has Queen Alexandra as a godmother. The late Lord Alfred Paget was for many years a "persona grata" at Court; and his daughter, the beautiful Lady Colebrooke, had both King Edward and Queen Alexandra as godparents. The christening of Lord and Lady Castlereagh's son and heir was another record event. Little Lord Stewart is the godson of both the present Sovereign and his lovely consort. Lord Swansea's family has also been highly honoured; his twin half sisters, Miss Alberta and Miss Alexandra Vivian, are the godchildren of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Queen Alexandra has many godchildren. Foremost among these are her grandchildren, the little Ladies Duff and Princess Mary of Wales. Others that should be mentioned are the infant sons of the Duchess of Manchester and of Lady Stradbroke; Lady Helen Stavordale's small daughter, Lady Alexandra Hamilton, daughter of the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Alexandra Osborne, Lady Alexandra Beauclerk Lady Alexandra Acheson, daughter of Lady Gosford and Miss Alexandra Fellowes, daughter of Lady de Ramsey.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 22.

It is now quite evident that the motor-cycle has secured for itself a lasting position on the roads of this country, and that with every succeeding month the number of these light and speedy machines will considerably increase. The vast improvement that has been made in their design and reliability is most marked, and the fact that four motorcycles were successfully driven through the non-stop run from Glasgow to London, proves that they will answer every requirement of ordinary riding. As it is, the few mishaps that one hears of are in reality the outcome of inexperience on the part of the drivers. Though simple in theory, the mechanism of a motor-bicycle is intricate to the inexperienced, and until the whole mechanism of the engine is mastered by the cyclist, occasional break-downs are bound to occur. The would be motor-cyclist must first thoroughly master his machine before attempting to ride it.

Considerable correspondence is now occupying the pages of the cycle press on the question of gear-cases, and a hot controversy is proceeding as to the merits of these—in our way of thinking—useful accessories to the cycle. There is no disputing the fact, that a machine fitted with a gear case runs considerably smoother and easier than one with a naked chain, since the chain is freed of all dust, grit and wet mud that is thrown up from the wheels. The chief objection to the gear-case is the difficulty in removing it when it is found necessary to adjust the bearings of the hub or to tension the chain, but in the modern bicycle, chains and bearings are so accurately made that the occasions for such adjustments are rare indeed, and this objection to gear-cases has practically no footing. Properly fitted, and thoroughly dust-proof, a gear-case should prove a valuable acquisition to cycling.

It is essential that the wheelman who desires to derive the full pleasure from the pastime of cycling, should exercise moderation in the matter of distance covered when awheel. To over-tax one's strength by taking extended rides, robs cycling, not only of its pleasures, but of the beneficial effects which the exercise is calculated to produce. The failing of riding further than one's physique is capable of, is principally indulged in by beginners at cycling, who, fascinated by the charms of the wheel, are led to disregard the various warnings that the over-taxed muscles will give. Many a wheelman has grown thoroughly sick of cycling, and in some instances has even given it up, owing to excessive fatigue, classing the pastime as too laborious for his system, whereas, in reality, the fault lies in his indiscretion. The average rider would find a ride of 60 miles a day, quite sufficient for his strength, and beginners should start with journeys of shorter distances, gradually increasing the mileage as their muscles become more in form.

It would appear, that all the warnings which the cycle press from time to time have published against the foolish practice of riding bicycles not properly equipped with brake power, are of no avail with a certain section of the cycling community. Again and again fatal accidents are reported from different parts of the country caused through the negligence of the rider in dispensing with a brake on his machine and one almost wishes for legislation making it an offence to ride such a machine on the public highways. The latest victim was a young fellow who was riding down the steepest hill in the borough of Blackburn. As is usual, the rider lost control, and having no means whereby to retard the progress of his cycle, dashed into the iron railings of a garden at a point of the hill where the roadway makes a sharp turn. He was picked up in an unconscious state, suffering from a fractured skull death ensuing on the following day.

The desire of females to follow the occupations of men, has broken out in a new line by a young lady acting the part of cycle thief. The lady in question, after hiring hired from a cycle agent at Ripon two machines, deposited one with her dressmaker as security for a cycling costume, and, adorned with her new finery started on a week's tour with the other machine. She was successfully traced by the cycle agent, and at Leeds police-court was charged with stealing the machines. She was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

This year's race for the Carwardine Cup promises to be very keenly contested, and should prove one of the most exciting events of the season. G. A. Olley, who has twice secured a win, only requires to be first in passing the tape to make the cup his own property. At present he is in remarkably good form, and in a recent six miles run behind pace was timed to cover a mile in 1 min. 30 secs. and the six miles in 9 min. 24 secs. Extremely good form so early in the year. Olley rides in an easy, regular style, and the probability of the 100 miles' record being handsomely broken when the race takes place, is indeed rosy.

It is a source of considerable speculation on the part of thinking persons, to ascertain where the money comes from for the purchase of bicycles. Any person who may stand at the corner of a popular road on a summer's evening, and watch the number of bicycles that pass in a given time all the latest pattern, and up-to-date in every particular would be surprised to note the varied class of persons who are riding, and might well wonder where some of the wheelmen obtained the money to purchase their machines. The only possible explanation is that the bicycle has ceased to be a luxury, and is now a necessity of life.

BURIED TREASURE AND A DEVIL.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Sajudas Ramcharandas Thakur, Mulchand Pratapmull, a Hakim, and Kesrichand Pratapmull with attempting to cheat one Sonu Visaji, a dealer in chillies, in respect of Rs. 250.

The conspiracy to entrap the complainant was alleged to have been entered into over three months ago. Eventually the start was made by the first accused by getting himself introduced to the complainant through a bhaya as an ascetic. He told the complainant that he was desirous to proceed to Dwarka but had no funds to pay his fare. The complainant paid him one rupee and the ascetic retired invoking blessings on him. A month after this occurrence he paid another visit to the complainant and again asked for some money saying he was very hungry. This time also his efforts met with success, and the complainant heard no more of him till the 12th of May when the ascetic once more made his appearance accompanied by the other accused and a Mahomedan. They told the complainant that the Almighty had been very much pleased with him, and there was Rs. 60,000 worth of treasure buried in a handa in his godown in Sindhi Gully. They offered to take it out for him if he would agree to share it. The complainant having agreed to the offer he was advised to buy some cocoanuts, flowers, camphor, scented candles, lemons, red powder, and several other articles for the necessary ceremonies to be performed to appease the devil before the treasure could be dug out. According to the arrangement made the accused and the Mahomedan returned in the evening and took the complainant to his godown. There the Mahomedan began to mutter, and the other accused went into a corner and quietly sat there. After muttering some incantations he pointed out to a spot 5 or 6 feet from him and said 'there lies the treasure.' Under his order the first accused took up a spade and began to dig the ground on the spot, and the second accused threw "arad" on him. The ground could not be dug as there was a stone slab under it. The work was at once put a stop to and the accused went away promising to return next evening. The complainant was ordered to keep ready the necessary materials for the ceremony. They said the devil was in the ground seated on the treasure. He was very powerful, and they wanted to appease him. Next evening the party went to the godown and the Mahomedan again began reciting the incantations. The first accused was ordered to dig the ground and the stone slab was removed. However, the ground could not be dug further as the devil's resistance was too much for them. A still greater effort was resolved upon to be made to appease the devil, and it was arranged that the party should go to the Sonapur at Worli and perform a big puja there. A goat, a cock, one maund of sweetmeats, milk, nails, and other articles were provided for the puja at the expense of the complainant. On their way to Worli they purchased the goat for Rs. 6-8 at the Municipal market, Chinchpholi. At Worli the goat was tied to a tree with a string, and while the Mahomedan was busy chanting incantations the goat broke loose and had to be chased for a long distance before it could be caught. By this the complainant was convinced of some supernatural agency having a hand in the affair. The conviction was cleverly brought home to him by the accused's laying a good deal of stress upon the devil's work in interrupting their puja. They must feast 500 fakirs to appease him. The complainant was told that it would cost Rs. 250 to feast the fakirs and that he must pay for it. He said he would pay the sum when the treasure came into his hands. The accused asked how the treasure was to be obtained unless the devil was appeased? Eventually an understanding was arrived at that the complainant should pay Rs. 250 if the accused could show him the top of the handa, in which the supposed treasure was concealed. To gain their object the accused sent to have concealed a handa in the sweepers gully behind the godown one day. They appointed the night of the 17th of May to proceed with their work of finding out the treasure. The usual routine of the ceremonies having been gone through the Mahomedan shouted out that the devil was under his control. He told the complainant to leave the room lest he should get frightened at the sight of the devil. Two of the accused then left the godown to bury the devil in the centre of a square where four roads met. It was past midnight when they left the godown with a spade and a shovel, and some of the neighbours seeing them armed with these implements raised an alarm, at which the complainant and the accused all bolted. Mr. Sullivan, who was going his rounds in that locality that night came upon the scene. The complainant was first found out and he made some statements upon which the accused were arrested. The complainant's godown was then searched and a copper handa full of stones was discovered.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that the charge had been concocted against them. The second accused said he was a native physician and had lately arrived from Calcutta.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

The "Gazette" publishes orders by Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force and Punjab District, on the 31st March last, on the eve of the new organisation of the Frontier Command coming into force.

The Punjab Frontier Force this day ceases to exist as a separate body after 54 years' honourable distinguished service. In bidding farewell to the force in which he has served nearly 32 years in all grades from squadron subaltern to General Officer Commanding, Sir Charles Egerton desires to remind the Officers and more especially the young officers of the glorious traditions of the force to which they have had the privilege and honour to belong. He feels he cannot do so better than by inviting their attention to G. G. O. 485 of the 23rd July, 1886, on the occasion of its transfer from the orders of the Punjab Government to the Commander-in-Chief, in which the previous service of the force is freely and generously acknowledged.

Major-General Egerton, having mentioned the number of campaigns and expeditions in which the force has taken part during the last 17 years, gives a list of officers who have been awarded the Victoria Cross, have been killed in action or died of their wounds, and then proceeds:

It is impossible to do more than allude briefly to the acts of gallantry performed by the native ranks, but perhaps the instance that stands out most prominently as proof of the discipline and training of the troops of the Frontier Force was the steady and orderly retirement from Maizar under their native officers, all the British officers having been killed or wounded, of the detachments of the 1st Sikhs and 1st Punjab Infantry with a section of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery after the sudden and treacherous attack on Maizar. The heroic devotion of Subadar Sunda Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and a dozen of his men, who held the garden wall to cover the retirement of the rest, thereby sacrificing their own lives, could not have been surpassed in any Army in the world. The Major-General Commanding earnestly hopes that the "camaradari and esprit de corps" which have been so strong characteristics of the Punjab Frontier Force, may always endure, that the annual dinner at Home, which from the distinguished names amongst those who attend it, is almost unique in the annals of such military social gatherings, may still continue, as also the annual polo and football tournaments, which do so much to bring the members of the Force together, and that every effort may be made to preserve if not the name, at least the identity and traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force.

MADRAS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Richard Littlehales to be Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Mr. Arthur J. Mayhew to be Inspector of Schools, and Mr. Stanley Clifford Probyn, M. A. to be Acting Professor of History, Presidency College. The Secretary of State has also, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, appointed Mr. Mark Hunter to be Principal of the Kumbakonam College. Mr. Littlehales, in addition to graduating at Oxford, has passed a year abroad, studying educational methods and attending classes in Physics the University of Kiel. He is at present a Demonstrator in the Cavendish Laboratory, Oxford. Mr. Mayhew has also added to his University career a course of Pedagogy at Berlin and Jena Universities, and has lectured on English History and Literature at the Culham Training College. Mr. Probyn obtained a good Second Class in the Modern History Finals at Oxford and has been for a year an Assistant Master at Westminster School.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 9th June, 1903, were published for general information:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 11 feet 2 2-5 inches against 11 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Mango crop damaged by locusts in parts of Manjhand taluka but other adhava crops flourishing elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle sufficient and healthy. Price of wheat 11 1-2 and of jowari 17 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationery.

Sukkur.—River 10 feet 3 3-5 inches against 9 feet 3 3-5 inches in the corresponding week for last year. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation and sowing of rice in progress in all talukas except Rohri. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Ghotki taluka and Pano Akil Mahal. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Pano Akil Mahal. Fodder dear in parts of Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas.

Larkana.—Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops continue. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Kambar and Johi talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of 8 talukas, and slightly damaged newly germinated jowari crops in parts of Johi taluka. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Mehar, Kakar, Labdarya and Dadu talukas. Agricultural stock healthy and sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Locusts appeared in parts of More and Naushahro talukas. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of two talukas. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Gadboro and Mirwah Canals in Moro taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 13 cents at Jacobabad, Begari, Unharwah and Desert Canals flowing. Locusts appeared in parts of Kandkot, talukas but did no damage. Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops continue. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Kandkot and Thul talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Havesting of adhava crops in progress. Water-supply deficient in parts of Umarkot, Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Standing summer crops being irrigated. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19, of bajri 17, of wheat 14, and of rice second sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 5 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food grains stationary.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful. Prices of food-grains generally stationary.

Surat.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing in parts of all talukas. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in parts of Bulsar, Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal on 3rd and 4th; abnormal temperature 1 degree warm on 5th and 6th, and 2 degrees warm from 7th to 9th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 9th when it was excessive. abnormal wind northerly on 3rd, 7th, 8th and 9th: wind normal from 4th to 6th. Distant lightning on 4th and 8th.

Thana.—No rain during week. Locusts lingering in parts of Mokhada petha and damaging grass and leaves of trees. Burning of rab materials in progress in parts of Bassein and Murbad talukas. Sowing commenced in parts of Salsette taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Price of rice second sort slightly risen in Bhiwandi taluka, and stationary elsewhere.

Kolaba—No rain during week. Burning of rab materials continues. Locusts appeared in parts of Alibag, Pen, Roha and Karjat talukas. Sowing operations commenced in some places. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 10 seers per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing commenced in some talukas. Locusts linger in some places. Burning of rab materials completed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in 3 talukas, maximum 85 cents at Raver, minimum 40 cents at Dhulia. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of wheat 12 seers, of bajri 22 seers, of jowari 30 seers, and of rice 8 seers per rupee.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Malegaon, Nandgaon Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Locusts appeared in parts of Nasik, Dindori, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon and Peint talukas. Burning of rab materials in progress in parts of Peint taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Condition of water-supply improved by recent rainfall. Price of wheat slightly risen and of bajri fallen in Nandgaon taluka. Prices steady elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 2 inches 80 cents at Ahmednagar, 8 cents at Jamkhed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in some places. Price of bajri at Ahmednagar 21 seers 75 tolas, of jowari 24 seers 60 tolas, and of karbi 160lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week in Haveli, Pandharpur and Bhimthadi talukas, maximum 2 inches 2 cents at Poona, minimum 25 cents at Purandhar. Locusts lingering in parts of Junnar, Khed, Sirur and Haveli talukas and Ambegaon petha, and damaging grass and leaves of trees. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Haveli taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply sufficient. Price of bajri at Poona 35lbs. 10 tolas, of jowari 39 lbs 5 tolas, of rice 19 lbs 25 tolas, of wheat 18 lbs 15 tolas, of karbi 133 lbs., and of grass 111 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week in four talukas, 6 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 17 cents at Sangola, minimum 3 cents at Malsiras. Locusts appeared in many places. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply plentiful. Cattle in good condition, but barely sufficient for agricultural operations. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas, steady at Sholapur, and slightly fallen in other talukas.

Satara.—Rain during week 2 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 1 inch 35 cents at Tasgaon, minimum 2 cents at Khandala; none at Javli and Wai. Sowing operations in progress in western parts of Javli taluka and Khandala petha. Locusts lingering in parts of Javli, Koregaon and Khatav talukas and slightly damaging grass and leaves of trees. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Supply of fodder and pasturage sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of jowari and bajri stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 35 cents at Indi, 32 cents at Sindgi, 1 inch 69 cents at Bijapur, 62 cents at Bagewadi, 24 cents at Muddebihal 1 inch 2 cents at Bagalkot, 17 cents at Bilgi, 99 cents at Badami and 1 inch 29 cents at Hungund. Sowing retarded for want of moisture. Locusts still appear in some places. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in parts of 7 talukas and almost completed in Bijapur taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply sufficient in 3 talukas, but failing in parts of 5 talukas. Price of jowari at Bijapur 29 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 28 seers 13 chataks, of rice second sort 10 seers 5 chataks, and of tur-dal 9 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 41 cents at Belgaum, in the district 7 cents at Chandgad. More rain wanted everywhere. Sowing of rice continues in parts of Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas. Young rice seedlings in good condition in parts of Khanapur taluka and Chandgad petha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Murgod petha. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 2 inches 45 cents at Gadag to 48 cents at Nargund. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Dharwar, Hankapur, Hangal, Kalghatgi and and Kod talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Prices of karbi and jowari at Dharwar almost stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week maximum 62 cents at Kumpta, minimum 5 cents at Karwar. Sowing of rice continues. Fodder-supply sufficent. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 10, and of ragi 16 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Irrigation of sugarcane and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of wheat 16 seers 7 tolas, of bajri 17 seers 10 tolas, of jowari 20 seers 24 tolas, and of gram 14 seers 20 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Songhad, Velchha and Bhimoutta mahals. Price of bajri 31, of jowari 40, of wheat 27, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 20 lbs. per rupee.

A NEW BOOK ON PERSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The substance of Mr. H. J. Whigham's new book "The Persian Problem," has already appeared in the columns of the "Morning Post," and its aim is made sufficiently clear by the sub-title "An Examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, with some account of the Persian Gulf and the Bagdad Railway." Both the Gulf and the Railway, says the "Globe," are questions which have assumed a pressing importance since the efforts of Germany to induce us to share her liabilities, and more especially since Lord Lansdowne's imperative declaration of "Hands off." It is with no ordinary interest, then, that we turn to the impressions of a well-informed and intelligent observer fresh from the territories of the Shah.

Mr. Whigham is no optimist, and he has plenty to say on what he delicately terms the "pre-occupation" of the Foreign Office, but he refuses to admit that the game is by any means lost, if only our rulers can be brought to exert themselves, study the points at issue, and determine upon a policy. After a careful examination of the chaotic Persian trade-statistics he has reached the conclusion:—

"That, to begin with, the commercial predominance of Russia has been greatly exaggerated owing to the publication of enormous figures, and, further more, what progress she has made at our expense has been achieved, not through greater proximity or enhanced facility of transport, but through a deliberate system of premiums and State encouragement of trade which has for its end the commercial conquest of the whole country. It suits M. Witte to make us believe that we are, in fact, losing ground very rapidly in the trade of Northern Persia, knowing perfectly well that if that belief becomes a settled point of view the whole campaign is practically finished. Those writers, therefore, who complain dolefully of our vanishing trade and prestige, without taking the trouble to get at the real facts of the case, are doing the British cause a poor service indeed."

British trade, he found, had not declined to anything like the extent that has generally been supposed, while the Russian progress has been effected only by a lavish expenditure in the way of bounties, drawbacks, and premiums on the part of that Government. Even the northern markets of Persia would still be at our mercy if we were fighting on equal terms and we can still adopt measures which will largely counteract the Russian system of direct State assistance.

The remedy Mr. Whigham declares to be first and last in the improvement of communications throughout Southern Persia by means of building railways. He will not admit the existence of any inherent obstacle in the way of railroad construction. Until they are built no great industrial venture is possible. Whether they are to come into existence or not depends upon the action of the British Government. Without its aid it is impossible that English capitalists will make the venture, but the capital would be forthcoming to-morrow if the Government were either to exert its influence with the Shah or gurantee a small interest for a certain number of years. Unless we are prepared to run some risk and make some sacrifice we may as well retire gracefully from the field and allow Russia to reap the rewards of her policy.

The main object of Russia has been to prevent us from building railways in Persia, because she knows that a line from the Gulf to Teheran made by British capital and under British influence would dash to the ground the whole card castle of Russian predominance in Northern Persia by dealing a death-blow to her trade. Unless she can secure the monopoly of railways in Persia she will lose rather than gain ground by the introduction of the iron road.

It is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne's firm language has given the coup de grace to the mad project of handing over Bunder Abbas to Russia, a piece of Persian territory, by the way, of which we have no more right to dispose than we have of Constantinople. Not only does Bunder Abbas control the Persian Gulf, but it is capable of being made into one of the finest Naval bases in the world.

With a Russian base at Bunder Abbas, either we should have to withdraw our men-of-war from the Gulf altogether, and forfeit the position which we have built up in a hundred laborious years or we should be compelled to resort to the no less objectionable course of occupying fixing base on the opposite shore as a counterpoise. It would be Port Arthur and Wei-hai-Wei over again almost to the last letter Russia would hold a well-defended port at the end of a railway system, which would give her complete control of the country through which it ran. We on the opposite shore would be driven to occupy a port which is not connected with anything at all in our system, and would be a useless drain on our resources."

Mr. Whigham's letters to the "Morning Post" were written some months before the question of our participation with Germany in the financing of the Bagdad Railway had assumed an acute phase. With regard to the Mesopotamian sections of that line, the portion, that is to say between Konia and Baghdad, he contends that, having ourselves long ago abandoned the idea of the old Euphrates Valley Railway, we cannot with any show of reason oppose the German scheme. But with regard to the southern section, from Baghdad to the Gulf, we must do all that is in our power to insist that the terminus should be at a port under British protection.

'We ought to have recognised long ago that it was essential to our position in the Gulf that any Mesopotamian railway, as far as the Baghdad-Basra portion of it is concerned, should not be built by any European Power except ourselves, and we ought to have set about building it long ago. Fortunately for us, there are still great obstacles in the way of its realisation which cannot easily be overcome without our assistance, and that being so, we may still be able to bargain for the control of the Baghdad-Basra section. But, in any case, we must make it clear now, and not later, that there is a doctrine for the Gulf which is not the doctrine of the 'status quo,' but a doctrine whereby we reserve to ourselves the right of all political development in the Gulf, while leaving the trade open to all nations.'

Mr. Whigham lays stress on the necessity of increasing the strength of our Consular establishment. And apart from the Government officials, he points out that we possess a wealth of trained intelligence among the members of the mercantile community such as no other nation can boast. Yet after enumerating the high qualifications of one of them, the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia, he has constrained to say:—

"It is characteristic of the British Government at all events where the policies of the East are concerned, that while it possesses numbers of such men as Mr. Rabino, ready to render it every service, it rarely asks their advice, and still more rarely follows the advice when given."

Apart from the political questions, the book contains some very interesting descriptive chapters, and the latest discoveries on the site of ancient Babylon form a fascinating record. Praise must be accorded to the numerous photographs, but we cannot speak in the same terms of the maps, which are scarcely decipherable without a magnifying glass.

FEMALE EMIGRANTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Under the auspices of the South African Colonisation Society a large party of young women left London on May 20th for South Africa. The Colonial Office and the authorities at the Cape are giving cordial assistance to the society's scheme and extending practical encouragement of which one form is a capitation grant of £1 ahead. Hitherto the society has sent out batches of fifty, and has already despatched 1,312 young women of suitable stamp, who have been highly spoken of by Lord Milner's Committee. This last draft only fell short of 100. The girls were entertained at tea at the society's Paddington Hostel the previous evening, and later two ladies addressed them, and gave them all sorts of useful hints. Next morning they crossed London to Waterloo, where a special train was in waiting for conveyance of the passengers for the Cape liner which sails from Southampton. Mr. Henry Martin, of the Crown Agent's Depot of the Colonial Office, accompanied the party to Southampton. Mr. Vivian, one of the treasurers, was at the station and assisted to distribute books to the girls, and a matron, Miss Black, accompanies them to their new home. There was a good deal of affectionate leave-taking with relatives, but generally speaking, the girls appeared to be going away in high spirits and with bright hope for their future.—"Westminster."

Necessity is the mother of invention. Being very thirsty, a High Wycombe shoemaker could get very little moisture out of his last, so having bored a hole in the bung of a beer barrel, with the aid of a flower stem he kept on "drinking, drinking, drinking," and the draught has cost him fourteen days' hard labour.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them: but it is incumbent on the aged suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but exterpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound scorbutic skins cast off their scales and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

LORD ROSEBERY ON MUSEUMS

AND THE EFFECT OF THE DEATH DUTIES.

The Towneley Hall mansion, Burnley, was opened by Lord Rosebery on May 20th as a municipal art gallery. In declaring the opening ceremony complete Lord Rosebery referred to his friendship with the late Mr. Richard Towneley—a name honoured locally for many centuries. If the building were hunted (continued Lord Rosebery), among the ghosts would be that of Charles Towneley, whose great collection of ancient marbles formed so important a part of the collection in the British Museum. If Burnley could get those marbles it would make a much better start than it was likely to do with only one portrait absolutely belonging to Burnley on the walls. As a trustee of the British Museum, however, he did not advise them to try to get possession of the marbles. For some time to come they would have to limit themselves to loan exhibits, for which there was ample material in the country, and which might fill the walls until they had freehold works of art of their own. The tendency of the day was largely among citizens to contribute so far as they could, either in life or at death, to the embellishment and ennobling of places where they had lived and where they had made their fortunes. There was a much-abused feature of our State polity which he thought would have considerable influence in the same direction. He meant the death duties, which pinched, harassed, and annoyed everybody, and from that point of view they were what Napoleon called an efficient tax, because he reasoned that tax must be efficient of which everybody complained. (Laughter.) At any rate, he believed they would have this effect in future—that people attached to works of art, which they feared might be dispersed at their death, would be more likely than in the past to bequeath them to public museums and public galleries, so that they might be sure that the works which they valued in their life would not leave their country or neighbourhood or death. That was a practical encouragement to museums and might even be a hint to some who were about to make their wills. But whether the gallery was to be swollen by accretions of that kind or whether it would be from voluntary altruism he did not suppose rates were applicable to the purchase of works of art. (Laughter.) If so it was almost the only purpose for which rates were not applicable. From whatever source the gallery might be recruited, he had sufficient faith in the local patriotism of the neighbourhood and Lancashire to make of the new possession a useful public museum, and it was in that spirit he declared it open. (Cheers).

EUROPEAN FEAR OF AMERICA.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Some remarks, curiously interesting to British manufacturers, were made at Vienna recently by Professor Julius Wolf, of Breslau University. Speaking at a conference of the Austrian Agricultural Society and Central Association of Manufacturers, on the question of forming an economical union of the Central European States, the Professor referred to the speech made by Count von Schwerin at the International Agricultural Congress at Rome.

He said that he did not support the Count's proposal for an international European union against England and America, as he feared nothing from England either agriculturally or industrially. From America, however, he feared everything. Nevertheless, he advocated no differential treatment of America and no unnecessary provocations, but merely the same treatment as that accorded by America to Europe.

In the discussion which followed the speakers for the most part deprecated the idea of attempting to form such a union as had been proposed. A prominent manufacturer asserted that even the whole of Europe could not combine successfully against America except by force of arms. By stopping her exports of cotton, for instance, America could paralyse the industries of Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 11.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr Keshavlal Brijlal Majumdar Thandar Sankheda Mewas acted as Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha from the 1st March to the 28th April both days inclusive

It is notified that Mr. Dhirajram Abheshankar Shirestedar to the Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha held charge of the office of the Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha from the 22nd Jan to the 23rd Jan and from the 25th Feb to the 28th Feb in each case both days inclusive.

It is notified that Mr O to Rothfeld I C S held charge of the office of the Depy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha from the 24th Jan to the 24th Feby both days inclusive.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr William W Masterson as Consul for the United States of America at Aden has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice E T Candy C S I Barrister-at-Law I C S assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Chief Justice at Bombay on the 8th June in the forenoon.

Mr Syed F Abubakar Edrus, Huzur Depy Collr in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Mr Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta Acting Magistrate at Borsad in the district of Kaira is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Mr Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, B A L L B passed on the 1st June 1903 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

The undermentioned officer was employed on special duty under the Govt of India in the Home Dept from the 9th to the 18th April both days inclusive:—The Hon Sir L H Jenkins K C I E Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's court of Dhulia, with the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Azam Moreshwar Dinkar Vaidya, Mahalkari, petha Khalapur in the district of Colaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, Huzur Dep. Col. and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara.

Major G. A. Brownrigg, Station Staff Officer, Kirkee, is appointed Sec. to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his Military duties.

Mr Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati Judge of the Courts of Small Causes Surat and Broach is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days to be followed by leave on urgent private affairs for three months and five days from the 23rd June.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehangir Edalji Modi first class Subordinate Judge Thana to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes Surat and Broach during the absence of Mr Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Wild I C S passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on the 1st June 1903.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C R Macnamara to act as first class Asst. Collr. of Salt Reve. vice Mr H G Bulkley proceeded on leave and pending the return to duty of Mr F J A Hill. Mr W L Lake to act as second class Assistt Collr of Salt Revenue vice Mr Macnamara. Mr A Prideaux to act as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue vice Mr Lake. Mr F H Caldecott to act as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, pending further orders.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 2957, dated 31st March H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L Robertson ICS to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his special duty, during the absence on leave of Mr Bhimbhai Kirparam or pending further orders.

In modification of so much of Govt Notification No 2442, dated 8th April as relates to Mr Maneklal Narbheram Munshi (since deceased) and Mr Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S G Patankar to the Sixth Grade Depy Collr vice Mr S M Bharucha, promoted

Mr C C Dutt, ICS, Asst Collr Kolaba is allowed privilege leave for two months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kharsedji Nasarwanji Contractor B A to act as Head Master Karachi High School pending further orders.

With reference to Govt Notification No 669 dated 4th April H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr F B P Lory M A (Oxon) to be Head Master Poona High School from the date of his reversion to the Educational Dept but to continue to act as Educational Inspector N D until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt P R Cadell is transferred from the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major E G R Whitcombe I M S has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon Jacobabad with effect from the afternoon of the 14th May in addition to his own duties.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt A G Norman is appointed to act as Adjt to the Corps with effect from the 23rd May during the absence of Capt B Vaughan Arbuckle or until further orders.

Major J B Smith M B M Ch B A (Royal University Ireland) I M S at the close of the Matheran Season, to act as Civil Surgeon Belgaum pending further orders.

Hony Chaplain Arthur Daniel Green is transferred from the Assam-Bengal Railway Vol Rifles to the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifles with effect from the 1st April.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The slight references to the custody of the Great Seal which were made in the House of Commons recently, would hardly of themselves indicate the enormous importance attached to this object in the Constitution. The Lord Chancellor is supposed never to have it out of his sight, and there have been many occupants of the Woolsack who have taken the obligation so seriously as to keep the bag in which it reposes by their bed-side every night. Perhaps, however, the most curious evidence of the almost superstitious importance attached to the Great Seal of England was afforded by James II., who when he fled, dropped it into the Thames, firmly convinced that by so doing he had paralysed all the business of the country and rendered the succession of William of Orange impossible.

The Island of Quelpart, whose territorial chief has just issued a proclamation, is about 40 miles long by 17 wide, and is of great height. It is cultivated in parts up to about 2,000 feet, above which all is dense pine forest. Among its most striking peculiarities are the cones, 500 to 800 feet in height, which exist in the northern and eastern parts. With their little batteries or watch towers on the summit, they appear to be almost works of art. The appearance has been produced by driving furrows horizontally along their sides, which in process of time, by the constant falling down of the ridges, effect a regular outline.

Three weeks ago Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney celebrated his 89th birthday, and throughout the senior service congratulations were extended to the veteran Admiral, whose connection with the Navy dates back seventy-seven years. As a boy of thirteen he participated in the destruction of the Turkish fleet in 1827, and eleven years later he took part in his first Arctic Expedition in search of missing whalers. More than half-a century ago he was concerned in the discovery of the first winter quarters of Franklin's ships, and gained for himself lasting fame for his share in the operation in the Crimean War.

Not many people, perhaps, knew Mr. E. W. Bird, whose death is announced, but most of us have heard of "Philo-Israel," the name he assumed. For nearly 30 years Mr. Bird was the protagonist of the extraordinary theory that the Anglo-Saxons are the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, and valiantly maintained it, despite history, ethnology, philology, and common-sense. For 27 years he edited the "Banner of Israel." which was devoted to the propagation of this singular but harmless delusion, and his publications on the subject had a large sale among the ignorant in both England and the United States.

The tritest of morals is a reflection on man's ingratitude for common blessings. From the blind man who has just found his sight humanity receives a rebuke on this head infinitely more effective than any amount of moralising. "It is fine!" he exclaimed; "to see the bend of a road." And watching the birds, "Why don't people make more fuss about them?" He is amazed at all the splendour of colour and all the beauty of form in the world about us. From his point of view, it is he alone in all the world who has sight, and the rest of mankind who are blind. It will be interesting to know his views on "old roads winding as old roads will," and on flowers and birds, say, ten years hence.

It has been reserved for a Raeburn to fetch the highest price yet given in the auction room for a picture by a British artist. The 14,000 guineas paid for Sir J. Sinclair of Ulbster is an advance of 4,000 guineas on the price which Sir T. Sinclair refused for the work not very long ago; and, as is pointed out, it is just a quarter of a century since forty-nine of the Scotch painter's canvases were sold for £6,000. The record for the highest figure given in the sale rooms is held by Hoppner's "Louisa Lady Manners," which went for fifty guineas more than was given yesterday for the Raeburn.

During a review in St. Petersburg the right of petition to the Czar was twice exercised in a way that caused a momentary thrill among the Imperial suite. As the Czar was passing on horseback in front of a cavalry regiment before the Winter Palace, a man sprang in front of him, but instead of the half-expected bomb he only produced a petition. Similarly, as the carriage containing the Empress entered the Champ de Mars, a man rushed forward to thrust a petition to her. Both documents were, of course, accepted.

Letters received in France from Jibutil, announce an important decree by the Emperor Menelik relating to foreign trade. Private interests had a year or two ago succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor monopolies for trading in the chief staples of export, such as coffee and hides. The active-minded Emperor, however, has already seen enough of monopoly at work, and has summarily suppressed it. His decree puts an end forthwith to all existing monopolies.

A surgeon has recently suggested, according to 'Health' that appendicitis is caused by the habit of crossing the legs, which restricts the action of the digestive apparatus. The appendix is only loosely attached to the secum, and there is always some half-digested food in the cecal bag. By crossing the legs there is liability that the undigested food may pass into the vermiform appendix and set up an inflammation. In a few hours pathological processes set in, and an attack of appendicitis is developed.

A fine display of Spartan endurance was made the other day by a young French surgeon, named Borgonne. Hurrying to Rambouillet Station, he reached the platform as the train was moving away, slipped in a flying leap from the footboard, and had his right leg smashed between the platform and the wheel. When the train had cleared away he sat up with his shattered leg clasped tightly in both hands above the injury, to check loss of blood, and when the materials were brought, he bound it up with his own hands. Then he was removed to hospital, where amputation was performed.

There has just been brought before one of the Paris criminal courts a man named Louis Damiens, charged with robbery and vagabondage. This man's case has about it a feature of unusual interest. He is the great-great-grandson of the Damiens who in 1757 was condemned for having stabbed Louis XV. with a knife.

It is announced in New York that a lady—Miss Floy Gilmore of Ann Harbor, Michigan—has been appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Philippines This, we are told, is the first appointment of a lady to such an important post by the American Government. It is probably the first of the kind in any country.

A novel cure for sea sickness discovered by the Italian Ambassador to the United States during his last journey across, is mentioned by the "Family Doctor." He was reclining in his cabin when he began to feel the symptoms of the dreadful complaint. At length, desirous of ascertaining his condition, he rose and glancing at his reflection in the looking glass, was shocked at his corpse-like appearance. Even as he looked, however, he began to feel better, in fact, strange as it may appear, the glass cured him. Then he went up on deck and introduced his new-found remedy to all. Within a few hours there was not a sick passenger left; all, we are assured, had been cured by the mirror.

Sydney has been happily designated as the front door of Australia. Behind it is the richest and most populous of the Commonwealth States; before it lies the most beautiful harbour in the world. Visitors who see it for the first time have a habit of mentioning it in the same breath as London and New York. "It will be the London, the New York of Australia," they say, and then they remark on its charms. One hundred and fifteen years ago, Arthur Phillip, after his long sea journey, said much the same. That year, 1778, the shipping of the port totalled under 4,000 tons. To-day it aggregates over 5,000,000 tons. It is increasing at the rate of 100,000 tons a year.

There is related by the "New York Tribune" a good pendant to the story of the Indian who, sentenced to be hanged for murder, was allowed his freedom without bonds upon his promise to appear at the time and place fixed in the decree for his hanging, a promise which was faithfully kept. The territory of Oklahoma, having no penitentiary, its criminals are cared for by its neighbour Kansas. A man walked into the prison at Lansing a few days ago and presented a letter to the warden, which said the bearer had been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for a term of four years. As he was known to be honest, the services of a sheriff were dispensed with on the ground of economy.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

In a old Strand piece called My Sweetheart, which was a musical farce at one moment and a sensational drama the next, there was a soft-hearted and irresponsible young man named Tony, whose chief occupation consisted of roaming about the country lanes and fields with a pile of village children on his back and a procession of them at his heels. And when he grew tired of doing that, he took them into the parlour of his guardian's farmhouse and played at peek-abo with them behind the chairs and tables. It is of this Tony that many people who see Mr. Martin Harvey's Napoleon in The Exile at Royalty will, to their unbounded amazement, be reminded.

A storm of the confused chatter of children bursts forth over our heads as the play is opened in an antechamber at Longwood, the guarded residence of the exile at St. Helena, and from that moment untill the fall of the final curtain on the same severe-looking apartment we never quite get the rattle of childish voices out of our ears. It is the Little Corporal's birthday, and when the children, who appear to be boarding at Longwood, are not chattering excitedly and bolting aimlessly about the place like volunteer officers at a sham fight, they are hammering up decorations on the walls with relentless relish of amateur picture-hangers in new flat. And in the brief and rare intervals of quiet we learn from Napoleon's Chaplain, the Abbe Vignali, and from the Comtesse de St. Rufe, who has been in Paris sounding the loyalty of the fallen Emperor's late associates, that that a fairly hopeful scheme for the prisoner's escape in the course of development. Meanwhile there are the birthday celebrations to see to. The exile walks slowly into the company of his adoring friends, and has no sooner finished admiring the wall-decorations which have been designed in his honour, than they are torn down by an officer of the 66th Foot, and the curtain descends to wailfull expressions of disappointment from the children.

In the second act, the visible events of which transpire in the garden at Longwood, Napoleon is discovered sitting with a flag-spotted map on his knee, dictating his autobiography to his friend, the Grand Marshal Bertrand. In this diversion he is interrupted by a pack of high-spirited little girls, who pluck up the flags from his map and romp round him as if he were the imaginary mulberry-bush of a well-known nursery sport. Whereupon Napoleon Bonaparte laughs hoarsely and tweaks their ears and noses playfully; and but for the presence of his severe physician, who has the manners of a melodramatic spy, would in all probability pack some of them on his back and go for a run on the rocks or a game of peek-a-bo in the Longwood ante-chamber. But although he is not permitted to do this, he is allowed soon after to play at soldiers with the infants who overrun Longwood; and if we accept all that has gone before in a perfectly serious mood, it must be admitted that a true chord of pathos is struck when the fallen Soldier-Emperor having good-humouredly inspected the ranks of what might be called his Infantry in Arms, and awarded individual merit with sportive pinches and sly slaps, turns to the audience with a face ploughed with the bitterness of reflection, and whispers huskily, this is my last review.

In the gentle and romantic Mr. Martin Harvey the authors of The Exile have a Napoleon after their own hearts. They have a tender-souled and picturesque philosopher, bearing his unhappy lot, not with the loftiness of pride, but with the more lofty loftiness of smiling patience—a pillar of saintly martyrdom, a loving playmate of little children, a mender of lovers' quarrels, sweet, compassionate, and just, and scorning, with stained-glass piety, to take advantage of a means of escape from St. Helena which his devoted friends have been industriously plotting to obtained for him for the best part of three acts. In the character of Mr. Lloyed Osbourne's and Mr. Austin Strong's Napoleon, Mr. Martin Harvey is indisputably a great success.

And Mr. Ambient is well known as a very versatile reciter. He can convulse a smart audience with Barry Pain's inimitable Funeral of the Late Mrs. Odgson (a prime favourite with the ladies at the Green Park Club concerts), and he can hold a packed house hushed at the Old Vic with Robert Overton's Caged, the pathetic story of a street arab and a jail-bird. And, most notable achievement of all, the playwright by appointment to Miss Louie Freear, Mr. W. S. Penley, and Mr. Charles Warner can cut the work of a distinguished poet and remain on the earth afterwards.

Mr. H. H. Davies has written a play which may be recommended on many grounds. It is a clearly-told story of a romantic sacrifice romantically rewarded; it provides Sir Charles Wyndham with a Wyndhamish part; and it begins at quarter to nine. And Mrs. Corringe's Necklace has other attractive qualities. Audiences dearly love to see the hero of a play taking upon his own shoulders the offence of a man whose detection would mean unhappiness to the girl he (the hero) loves because they are quite sure he is going to be handsomely compensated at the finish. Mr. H. H. Davies in his new play at Wyndham's gives them what they dearly love.

Mr. Martin Harvey's "Co." is a distinctly good one. The seemingly over-strict military discipline under which "General Bonaparte" was placed at St. Helena has an admirable representative in Mr. Brandon Thomas, and the actor's frank and florid impersonation of the martinet, Colonel Roger Addington, of the 66th Foot, is one of the most prominent of the acting successes of the evening. Mr. Brandon Thomas has made soldiering a hobby, and perhaps it is on this this account, or partly, that he manages so well to invest the character with the martial spirit. Mr. Herbert Sleath's responsibilities are enormous as a young British officer, Captain Richard Fletcher, who is called upon by the authors to be more than friendly to his prisoner without losing the sympathy and respect of a British audience; and the young actor rides over the difficulties of his position with singular cleverness and tact.

A picturesque figure of the Abbe Vignali is provided by Mr. William Haviland (a name crowded, like Mr. Martin Harvey's, with Lyceum memories); Miss May Harvey, as the Comtesse de St. Rufe, and Miss Mary Rorke as the Comtesse Bertrand, are two elegant sweet-voiced protectors of their beloved Emperor's damaged dignity; Miss A. de Silva (Mrs. Martin Harvey) plays with considerable closeness to truth the eldest of the noisy children who hammer up the unfortunate birthday decorations on the walls of the first act; and Miss Daisy Thimm looks very pretty and acts very pleasingly as Lady Silvia Maitland, a young woman who, being the niece of no less a bogie to Napoleon than Sir Hudson Lowe, is at first exceedingly angry with her lover, Captain Fletcher for his gentleness to the exile, but who afterwards, when this remarkable Napoleon acts as peace-maker between herself and the Captain, sincerely sympathises with her young British officer in his veneration for his charge.

I can so well understand the founder of a bright little show like "The Follies" being proud of his work that I willingly plead guilty to the charge of having attributed its origin to the wrong man. It seems that Mr. S. Sherrington Chinn and not Mr. Herbert Fordwych, invented "The Follies." The company was run first of all as an amateur one; subsequently it was carried on in the professional way; and in course of time it became the joint property of Mr. Herbert Fordwych and Mr. H. G. Pelissier, who now run it and act in it with such gratifying success at the Queen's Hall.

The et cetera in the case of Mr. Mark Ambient, author of fantastic farces and domestic comedies (the two classes are well represented by his Oh! Susannah! and his Snug Little Kingdom), means a very great deal. Dramatists who do nothing but write plays are in the intervals of rest from their special work—say when they have submitted a new play to a manager and are awaiting his reply—inclined to be rather anxious-looking and absent-minded. They should cure themselves of the agony of suspense by following (if they can) the example of Mr. Mark Ambient, who employs what would otherwise be troubled moments in lecturing, reciting, and writing lyrics. In his "snug little kingdom" in Langham Chambers, which, although it is not, like Thackeray's "up four pair of stairs," is at all events well tucked "away from the world and its toils and its cares," Mr. Ambient makes lyrics for such popular composers as Hermann Lohr, Fred Bevan, and Franco Leoni. And when he has calmed his dramatic anxieties with work of this soothing kind, he puts on his best clothes and goes into Society and recites.

MRS. MARY GUTH, of Newark New Jersey, has secured the arrest of Mrs. Lesnik on a charge of witchcraft. She alleges that after drinking a cup of Mrs. Lesnik's tea, the latter uttered some weired incantations, and she has felt queer ever since. One curious effect is that she always imagines herself in a different place from where she really is.

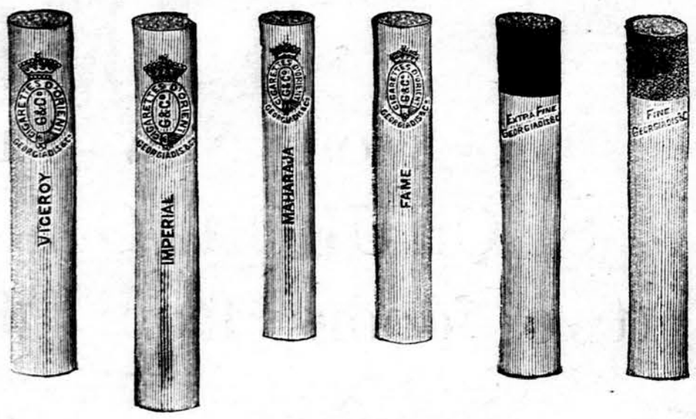
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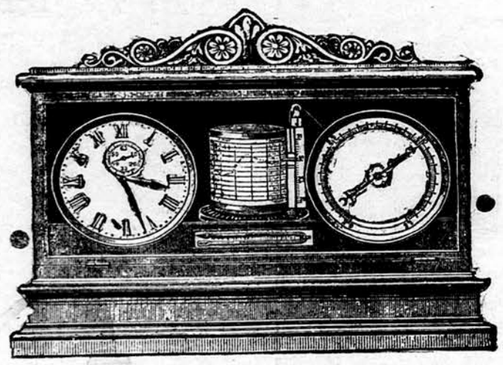
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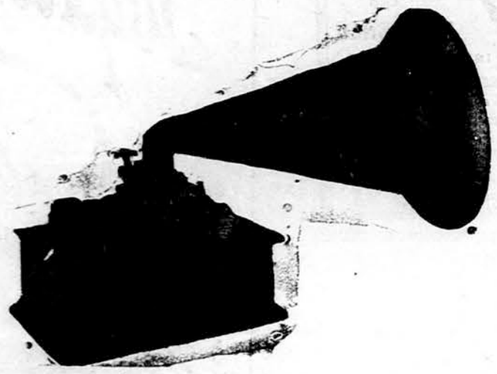


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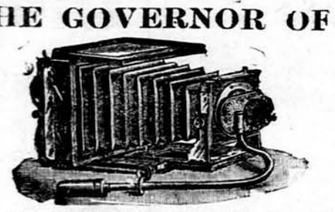
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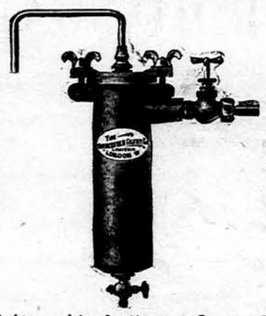
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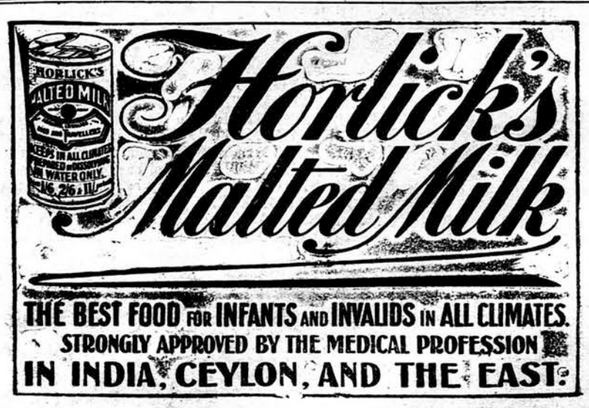


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